LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,775—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th Jan.
• PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
• EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
• PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
• MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
• PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
• MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
• PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked • proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 690,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	......	4,295	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 58, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDA," 3,025 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 : 2nd Class, Rs. 606. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Kopplestatter	3rd Feb. 1903.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

TRIO CIGARS.

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per	100
INVINCIBLES	,, 4-0	,,	50
PETIT BOUQUET	,, 3-4	,,	50
CORA	,, 3-0	,,	25
GLORIA	,, 4-8	,,	50
AROMA	,, 6-4	,,	100
BELLA	,, 5-0	,,	50
BISMARK	,, 8-0	,,	25
EXCEPTIONALS	,, 6-0	,,	25
NACIONALS	,, 4-0	,,	25
TRIO'S PRIDE	,, 3-8	,,	50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

Ladies who are about to become mothers and those courageous women who nurse their own children, derive assistance and prevent the heavy drain on their strength, by taking DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE of LIME SYRUP, which makes bone for the baby.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

		Rs.	a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights)	per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw	,,	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	,,	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices	,,	2	8

BACON

		Rs.	a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND, Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
Do do in cut	,,	1	8
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	,,	1	0
Do do in cut	,,	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each		1	0
Do do in cut	,,	1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

(NOW IN SEASON)		Rs.	a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.		1	0
Do do in cut	,,	1	8
AMERICAN	,,	0	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each		1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	,,	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	,,	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	,,		12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	,,	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	,,	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 $^{3}/_{8}$ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 $^{3}/_{8}$ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5,

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 105 to Rs. 140.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 125.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 210 to Rs. 490.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER,
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM
In various sizes, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 420.

MIGNON REPEATERS,
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS

DANCES, AT HOMES, &C., &C.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and, when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S } GRAND
HARMSTON'S } CIRCUS.

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT } At 9-15
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT } At 9-15

ON THE MAIDAN, OPPOSITE POLICE COURT.

SUCCESSFUL AT A BOUND,
SUCCESSFUL AT A BOUND,
OUR NEW COMPANY.

THE VALDARES, } BESSIE
THE VALDARES, AND
THE VALDARES, } JAMES.
CHAMPION TRICK SAFETY BICYCLISTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN WELBY COOKE,
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
SCOTLAND'S CHAMPION HORSEMAN.

MLLE. MARGUERITE,
The Dashing Hurricane Hurdle Rider.

GUILLAUME AND AUGOUSTE,
The Celebrated French Clowns.
(The Clowns of all Clowns.)

THE JANDESCHEWSKYES,
The Russian Ballet Dancers.

FLY! FLY!!
THE HIGH AND LONG JUMPING DOG,
who jumps 12 feet in height and 35 in length.

N.B.—The costumes worn by this Company (WORTH A KING'S RANSOM.)

POPULAR PRICES:

Box (6 Chairs) ... Rs.	20 0	Second Chairs ... Rs.	2 0
Single Seat Box ... "	4 0	Stalls ... "	1 0
First Chairs ... "	3 0	Gallery (Natives only) "	0 8

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be Booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY.
Doors open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES ONLY.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PARSEE TOWER OF SILENCE, LONAVLA, CONSECRATION CEREMONY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1903.

FOR the convenience of those attending the CONSECRATION CEREMONY of the PARSEE TOWER of SILENCE at LONAVLA, on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1903, the G. I. P. Railway will be prepared TO RUN SPECIAL TRAINS to LONAVLA and back as may be found necessary, provided a sufficient number of Concession Tickets have been sold at Victoria Terminus by the 27th instant to warrant the running of these Special Trains. The 1st Train would leave Victoria Terminus at 4-0 and returning from Lonavla at 15-0 reaching Victoria Terminus about 17-15. A Fare and a half will be charged for the return journey, viz:—

1st Class	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Class	Rs. 3-12-0
3rd Class	Rs. 1-1-0

All persons wishing to avail themselves of this concession must purchase the necessary Tickets at Victoria Terminus Booking Office, on any day after the 27th and not later than the 30th January, 1903.

2. They will only be available between Bombay and Lonavla on the 1st of February, 1903, and only by the Special Trains referred to and not by Ordinary Trains.

3. No Reserved Accommodation can be given at Concession Fares, ordinary Fares will be charged if reserved accommodation is required. These Tickets will be issued on the condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any Ticket unused or lost.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 22nd January, 1903.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 o'clock, p.m., on TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1903, for (1) CONSTRUCTING NAHANIS in the Board's Chawls at Agripada and Draining the same, (2) ERECTING temporary Sheds at Agripada.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 for each be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 for each contract to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
IBRAHIM AHMADI, L. C. E., F. R. I. B. A.,
Acting Trust Engineer.
Trust Engineer's Office, Bombay, 22nd January, 1903.

NOTICE.

Re THE ESTATE OF JERBAI PESTONJI SANTOOK, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any claims against the estate or against the beneficiaries in the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay on the 2nd day of April, 1897, and Letters of Administration relating to whose Estate was granted to HIRJEEBHAI CURSETJI BHANDUPWALLA, and after his death to BAI BHICAIJI, wife of BURJORJI DINSHAW LAM, and BURJORJI SORABJI ASHBURNER, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors to the present Administrators of the said deceased, at their office No. 91, Meadow Street, in writing with their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims on or before the 6th day of February, 1903, as after that date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands amongst the heirs of the said deceased or their assigns whose claims have been registered according to their respective shares as determined by the Court under the decree in Suit No. 101 of 1898,—Dated, the 19th day of January, 1903.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the present Administrators.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1903-1904 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Webbing, &c. These Materials are required to be of bona-fide Indian Manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, etc.
3. Helmets with Khaki Drill Covers and Zinc Buttons.
4. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, Old Packing Materials, Iron, Hooping and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 P. M., on the 6th February, 1903. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

H. R. MARRETT, Lieut.-Col.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, Calcutta, the 7th January, 1903.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 31st January 1903, at 4-15 P. M. to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents in accordance with Fund Rule 58 and to fill by election under Rule 6 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

The following is a list of subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of Directors should send in their votes to this office two clear days before the date of Meeting.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS WHO, IF ELECTED, ARE WILLING TO SERVE ON THE BOARD.

A. H. Anthony.	S. H. C. Hutchinson.
C. N. Banerjee.	*E. H. Lloyd.
Percy A. Collins.	H. W. Lumsden.
E. W. Dover.	M. A. Mendes.
E. C. Dozey.	H. C. Plunkett.
R. P. Dunn.	S. G. Platts.
A. J. E. Falloon.	C. W. Sandford.
W. R. Fink.	R. Shaw.
R. A. Freitas.	A. E. Silk.
E. R. Gardiner.	J. T. R. Stark.
F. L. Halliday.	*H. W. Stevens.

By order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Offg. Secretary.

* Directors who will retire by rotation this year, but who are willing to serve on the Board if re-elected.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE
AND
GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY,
ALSO H. E. SIR CHARLES DRURY.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
PROF. GROSSI, MLLE ROUX AND ALVA THE GREAT.
LATTER DAY MAGIC.
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.!
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 11th March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in Oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work, Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP. Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
6 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder, Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8. G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

PLATED-WARE and XYLONITE TABLE CUTLERY.—Our New Stock has just been landed and is offered at very LOW RATES consistent with quality.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies throughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 1. Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1903.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

CORONATION STUDIO.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have OPENED their CORONATION STUDIO at DELHI DURBAR CAMP, and are prepared to undertake all kinds of Photographic work. They have taken nearly 200 interesting Photographs of the recent Manœuvres and they can be seen and purchased at their Coronation Studio, situated near Central Camp.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette "Office."

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, and ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES MERCHANTS.

Tweed Lounge Suit made of medium weight, English Tweeds in variety of colours at Rs. 22, 25 and 28. Suit complete.

Best English Flannels Lounge Suits complete at Rs. 20, 22 and 25.

Dress Suits of Fine Twill Vicuna or Corkscrew Coatings, Silk Lined, at Rs. 50, 55 and 60.

FIT DURABILITY and STYLE ARE OUR CONSTANT STUDY.

Send us a Post Card and we will mail you a full range of Patterns by return Post.

Outstation orders are carefully executed.

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE of Pasture Mallie Filters, Munyon's Remedies, John Gillon & Co.'s Whisky, Parke Davies & Co.'s Goods and Atkinson's White Rose Essence.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Mohunlal Amersey and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld.—

5 cases Pasture Mallie Filters of different sizes.
About 200 dozen Munyon's Remedies.
135 cases John Gillon and Co's whisky.
Parke Davies and Co.'s goods, and
20 dozen Atkinson's 4oz. White rose essence.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, light chairs, meatsafe, hat and book stands, writing dressing, washhand tables, copper wire and chain mattress, iron cots, Brussels carpets.

1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp in good order.
6 dozen new bentwood light chairs.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Ghella Aspal, consisting of gold kuddas, mandlia, ring, nose ring and vedla, silver kandoro, todo, toe rings, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand office shigram
1 light victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis
1 set carriage rubber tyres, 42 feet
1 brake by Stephens
1 pair bay walers going in single and double harness
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, corner of the Love Lane, and opposite the Scottish High School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing-room suite of safas and chairs lined French plush, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Soundy, large size Austrian safe with Chubb's lock on stand, large cooking stove with water tank table ornaments, lamps, pictures, strong built victoria with grey Arab horse and harness, garden plants in pots and tubs, etc., the property of W. G. GUEST, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, on Tramway Line (Dr. Tavaria's Bungalow), next to Sir Tharia Topun's Bungalow, the handsome teakwood household furniture crockery ware and glass ware, sweet-toned mahogany, Cantante Resonante square piano by Rose and Co., pictures, lamps, garden plants, in pots, etc., the property of Mrs. E. REILLY, widow of the late Mr. E. Reilly, of the Bombay Port Trust.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gibb's Road, Small Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright piano by Rose and Co., valuable oil paintings, water colours and etchings, first-rate lamps, Persian carpets, rich oil and hand-painted drawing-room screens, garden fern-house, &c., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bijou, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and porcelainware, platedware, sympathetic square piano by Rose & Co., English ice box, rich carpets, windproof lamps, door curtains and checks, table ornaments, fancy cane furniture, etc., the property of L. B. EYRES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st January, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 36-38, 40-12, 44, 1, 48-50, Popatwadi; 81-87, 257-259, Kalbadevie Road; 252-255, 243-251, 230-232, 234-236, 238-242, 1, 2, 3, 4, 168-170, 164-166, and 110-112, Lohar Chawl Street.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, and coloured piece-goods.

1 double barrelled breach loading central fire rifle, with case, by L. Paton and Son.
1 six chamber revolver with leather case by 'Army and Navy.'
1 single-barrelled central fire B. L. express rifle, 260 bore, in case, by Holland and Holland.
1 lot of fancy glassware consisting of pint and quart decanters, sugar pots, butter pots, fruit dishes, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-1. 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 handsome cross Arab and country-bred mare, fast and showy, should make either a good racer or polo pony.
1 Gujrat buffaloe in full milk, calf one month old.
1 Surat buffaloe with female calf, at present giving 6 seers of milk daily, when in full milk gives 12 seers.
1 Delhi buffaloe cow calf 1 year old, mother gives 30 seers of milk daily.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TAMARIND LANE WITHIN THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell at the premises, by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 26th instant, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Antonio Lososaso and Andrew Kilgour (the present Trustees of a certain Indenture, dated the 12th day of July, 1867, and made between Peter Morton Kilgour of the 1st part, Mary Ann Kilgour of the second part, and William Watson and Robert Allardice Junior of the third part), the following properties on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Joseph Meyer Isaac and Samba Khatoon, his wife pursuant to a power of sale vested in the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of April, 1900.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the north of Tamarind Lane within the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, being together with the land secondly hereinafter described, assessed under No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 400 square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the land and premises secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the west partly by a passage and partly by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, on or towards the north by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on or towards the south by the Tamarind Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings standing thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane within the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, fronting on the north of the said Tamarind Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being together with the land firstly hereinbefore described, assessed under No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 278 square yards and 6-9 of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of the late Framji Nusserwanji Patel, on or towards the West by the land and premises hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the north by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on or towards the south by the said Tamarind Lane, both which above pieces of land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 114, New No. 4962 old Survey No. 1,527, New Survey No. 9,141, and which said buildings thereon are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1,269, Street Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34.

The abovementioned properties are subject to a mortgage dated the 3rd day of May 1898, and made between the said Joseph Meyer Isaac and his wife Samba Khatoon of the one part and Cawasji Dadabhoy Naigamwala, and Jehangirjee Dadabhoy Naigamwala, for the sum of Rupees 25,000 and interest thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer, attorney for the mortgagees at his office No. 9, Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, in the old premises of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, drawing room sofas and chairs, large pier glasses in gilt frame, large pier tables, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 light hanging argand lamps and chandeliers, large hand organs, English mahogany sofas and chairs, blackwood carved pier tables, single and double door almyras, musical box, handsome table ornaments, first-rate pictures, globe lamps, Cambay carpets, chiffoneers, corner cabinets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE LIMA STREET, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Executors of the estate of the late Mrs. R. M. Vaz Martin, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings and shops standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of De Lima Street, Mazagaon, containing by admeasurement 569 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 205 and 203, and New No. 11,519, and old survey No. 511 and 512, and new survey No. 3302, and in the books of the Municipality under ward No. 6807 and 6808, and Street No. 1 to 11 and 5 to 13 and 13, and bounded on the east by the property of Fazulbhoy Mahomedbhoy, on the west by the public road called De Lima Street, Mazagaon, on the north by the Church Street, and on the south by Dolkur Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Admiralty House," Marine Lines, next to B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suits of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and porcelainware by Treacher and Co., best platedware, rich table ornaments, one cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., one Mahogany billiard table with balls, cues and marking board, &c., complete, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Satsuma flower vases, first rate pictures, table and hanging wind proof lamps, marble clock, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top tables, one iron safe, one handsome strong-built rubber tyred victoria, one handsome strong rubber tyred cabriolet, one powerful grey arab horse young and fast, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c. the property of H. E. Rear Admiral Sir CHARLES C. DRURY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT 2ND KUMBHARWADA LANE, OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the mortgagees Anna Pom and Co., and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Enkaya Apaya, an adjudged insolvent, and Madibai, widow of Ramchandra Apaya, deceased, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of July, 1895, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4 p. m.:—

All that piece of Government land situate on the West side of second Koombharwada Street, in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 129 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2,716, new No. 9,723, old survey No. 160, and new survey No. 561, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 35, and ward No. 7675, street Nos. 248-250, street Koombharwada, and bounded on the East by the 2nd Kumbharwada Street, on the West by the sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Cashinath Luxumonjee, and on the south by the house of Dewichand Khatri.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd January, 1903. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c, AT G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 6th February, 1903, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1903.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

Warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and Onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, AND PLATES.

Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

THE ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 2, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As 8. A very useful book for family use.

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.

M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2 0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2 0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics ...	1 0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1 0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1 0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2 0
The Hosts of the Lord by F. A. Steel	2 0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	3 0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2 0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2 0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1 0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 9
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8 0
Military Dialogue, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1 8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0 12

PAPER COVERS.

Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0 12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0 12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad ...	0 12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron...	0 12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0 12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0 6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 5/16	= + 5/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/16	= — 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	21 3/4	= unchanged
2 months hence	21 3/4	= "
Spot in New York	47 1/8	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris Cheques	25·13 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·49	= + 1/2
New York Demand	4·87	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 " "	3 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day-to-day loans	3 1/8 pr ct	=
7 day market loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= — 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 80,00,000

Rs. 29·10 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 27·30 do. Bombay.

Rs. 63·70 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 18 per cent. Average rate 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 3·60 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 12·70 do. Bombay.
" nil. do. Madras.

Rs. 16·30 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Minimum rate received 18 per cent. Average rate 16·09.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 70,00,000.

Amount to be alloted next week Rs. 80,00,000.

Extra allotments. Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 9-34d.

Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow		36-6
Do	Mutton do	37-0

General Tone of Tallow Auction firm.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 4·80 Sold on speculation and for Export 1000. Imports 37,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·73	4·73	4·75	4·75
—	—	×2	+1
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·76	4·76	4·75	4·68
+1	+1	—	—
	Sept.-Oct.		
	4·48		
	—		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	36,000 bales.
Do. last year	32,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	13,000 "
Continent	19,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·95
Futures, month of March	8·76 + 4
Do. do. July	8·81 + 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-4 + 1-16
Futures month of April	8·85 + 2
Do. July	9·05 + 2
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 21st January 1903 :—

Cotton	7,408 bales.
Wheat	7,204 cwts.
Linseed	1,010 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,784 "
Gingellyseed	44,540 "
Poppyseed	1,862 "
Groundnuts	279 "
Castorseed	2,319 "
Rice	3,802 "
Myrabollams	5,458 "
Cottonseed	16,893 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d
Do	6 do	do		1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs	3 do	do		170 1-2
Marks	3 do	do		138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight.			115
Shanghai	30 do	do		159
Japan	30 do	do		150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 6
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 6

Money Market — Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 15th January	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th do.	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 13th do.	6 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	8 6	
Forward April-May	7 15	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 9 to	5 10
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 15	
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May	6 8	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	8 5	
Forward April-May	7 10	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	23 12	
Forward April-May.	24 4	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	26 12	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	36 4	
25 " " "	35 4	
50 " " "	34 0	
Black Kutnee " "	32 8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	10,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·75	4·75	4·76	4·77
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.Sept.**
4·78	4·78	4·77	4·70
	Sep.-Oct		
	4·50		

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with all quotations unchanged, both for ready cotton and also in the Sutta market. There is a moderate inquiry from shippers and mills and the day's sales are estimated at about 3.000 bales. Official quotations are the some as yesterday.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 21st January :—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 14th January		3,48,000
Do. Government Silver on do do.		67,18,000
Total		70,66,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	Rs. 27,64,000	
Do. do. Government	2,15,000	
		29,79,000
		1,00,43,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	4,51,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	26,00,000	
		30,54,000
Balance on evening of the 21st January	...	69,89,000

	Rs.
The Balance comprises—	
Silver held on account of the tenderers	26,58,000
Silver held on account of the Government	43,31,000
	69,89,000

	Rs.
There is in addition awaiting Assay :—	
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	45,59,000
Bullion belonging to Government	7,31,000
	52,90,000

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." I, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—January 17, at Nasirabad, the wife of Captain Cooper, Poona Horse, of a son.

FERRY—January 15, at Gonda, the wife of E S Ferry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—PRIESTLEY—January 17, at St Stephens, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev W K Firminger. Beresford Charles, District Traffic Superintendent Port Commissioners Railway, Calcutta, to Olga, youngest daughter of the late Charles William Priestley, P W D, U P and Oudh.

DEATHS.

CHASE—January 6, William Hackett Chase, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, N-W Railway, aged 53 years.

FILLINGHAM—January 15, at Lucknow, Eliza Minton, the dearly beloved wife of George Thomas Fillingham, of Simla.

SEALY—January 17, at Cawnpore, at the residence of her father Colonel Sir C Leslie, Marjorie Scott Sealy, the beloved wife of Captain A E Sealy, 4th Gurkha Rifles, Chitral.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING
APPLY TO
SHAPURJI & Co.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS
To the ELITE of BOMBAY.
Over 32 Years in the Line.

Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co., have acted as my BAZAAR AGENTS for the short time I have been in Bombay and I have been quite satisfied,

(Sd.) L. WARGAN,
Assist. Accountant General,
Secretariat.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 6-50m., 9-8s. Low water, 1-32m., 1-28s.

P. and O. s.s. Persia, with English mails of 19th instant, due to arrive at 8 a.m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Meeting of the Board, 1 p.m.

Cathedral High School, "Old Boys" Dance, Town Hall.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

Novelty Theatre, Alva the Great (Triple Alliance).

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden and Berbera, per transport Mayo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, the 27 instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Uimona, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 28th instant.

ACCIDENT TO PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S CARRIAGE.—On Wednesday night while Professor Haffkine, who resides at the Byculla Club, was being driven in his brougham along Peddar Road, the horse became restive and bolted along Warden Road. The animal continued its career as far as the Mahaluxmi Police Station where it dashed against the verandah of the chowkey and fell. Professor Haffkine and his coachman escaped unhurt, but the carriage was badly damaged. The horse was not much injured.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Catnezy and officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

March	Forward ! Volunteers	Gunther
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Cavatina	La Regina di Golconda	Donizetti
Selection	The Pirates Of Penzance	Sullivan
Lancers	The Army and Navy	Allan
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday morning near the Kohinoor Mill, at Vincent Road, relative to the death of Rama Gunnoo, a Hindu boy, aged nine years. The deceased lived with his parents in a hut off Vincent Road. On Wednesday morning while Saloo, the mother, was engaged in cutting some flowers in the garden near the hut, the deceased was playing near her. About three hours after when Saloo returned to the hut she missed her son. On a search being made a quantity of green grass with which the boy had been playing, was found floating on the surface of the water in a well in the garden. A diver was sent into the well and he brought the body of the boy out, life being extinct. The well is unprotected on one side, and it is evident that the boy while playing slipped in it and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A BOMBAY DEFAMATION CASE.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in October last, convicted Mariano Gloria Rodrigues of defamation, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400. out of which Rs. 100 were ordered to be applied in defraying expenses incurred in the prosecution. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. Baptista, with Mr. J. B. Gharpure, appeared for the accused. The Hon. Mr. Scott Advocate-General with, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Their lordships for the reasons given in written judgment confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

THE MEASUREMENTS CASE.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston considered at the High Court yesterday a petition from William Michael in reference to the case of Imperator against O. K Wrafter applying for the revision of the order passed by Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 24th September, 1902, discharging the second accused in the case, Hajee Laljee Hemaney, of the offences punishable under Sections 468 and 477a of the Indian Penal Code, and praying that the said accused may be committed for trial. Mr. Philip N. Godinho appeared for the applicant and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, with Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the opponent Their lordships for the reasons given in their judgment rejected the application.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	10	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	24	19	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	6	5	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	21	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	5	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	9
Total	89	75	180
Total plague deaths to date	123,319	103,128	
Same date last year	71	56	168

FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN INDIA.

THE DUFFERIN FUND IN BOMBAY,

ADDRESS BY LADY NORTHCOTE.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, was held on Wednesday at Government House, Malabar Point. Her Excellency Lady Northcote presided, and amongst those present were ;—Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee, Mr. N. M. Wadia, Mr. Goverdhandas G. Tejpal, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. S. Mr. Moses, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. Jehanghir D. Framjee, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. W. S. Millard, the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Petit, and Dr. Temuljee Nariman.

Lady Northcote in opening the proceedings asked permission to make some comments upon what had taken place in the past year, and upon the special business of the meeting. She first expressed her grateful thanks to all for the great help they had given in assisting the movement in Bombay, and said that the proceeds of the Fete held last year aggregated Rs. 1,50,000 odd, leaving a sum of Rs. 1,11,679 for the Fund. Before that there had been collected Rs. 1,23,156, which meant that the Fund had nearly half a lakh of rupees over and above what was necessary to place the nursing at the Cama Hospital on a satisfactory footing. Proceeding to give an account of how the Dufferin Fund was proceeding outside Bombay, she said that at Poona, through the help of many who had keenly interested themselves in the movement, two nurses had qualified most satisfactorily and would now commence practising in the city (applause). Unfortunately there was now a severe recrudescence of plague in Poona, but the presence of two well-educated, well trained and high caste Hindu women would in all probability prove a great encouragement to the movement. She trusted that the present epidemic would soon run its course, and that when things returned to a normal condition resort would be had to the service of these nurses. All the ladies and gentlemen, both European and native, had high hopes of a great development of nursing there (applause). Then at Thana, thanks to the kind help of Mr. and Mrs. Orr and Mr. Tipnis, a Maratha nurse had been engaged and quarters found for her at the Civil Hospital. As was the case with Poona, they had had no formal report from Thana this year, but Mrs. Orr said that some 40 or 50 cases were attended by the nurse up to last November. They hoped to have a complete return another year. Turning to the immediate and important business of the day, Lady Northcote said that she had, unfortunately, been away from India for a few months, but while in England she was most kindly helped and advised by Mr. Yorke-Smith as to the best means of placing the Fund, now it had been reorganised on a satisfactory business basis. This, she knew, was the wish of all. As they all knew, they had two objects in view. In the first place they wished to establish, for all time, the training of nurses at the Cama Hospital. This, to be efficient, would cost Rs. 8,000 a year. In the second place they wished to devote such surplus monies as they had, in the most useful way, to the promotion of nursing and the provision of medical attendance in other parts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind. For attaining the first object a capital sum of two lakhs of rupees at 4 per cent. was required. This they had. For the second they wanted a strong disinterested local Committee who would administer any balance to the best advantage. To secure the first object she was advised that the Committee should be registered as an Association under the law. Mr. Yorke-Smith had drafted, and Mr. Chandavarkar had kindly helped to complete a Memorandum and Articles of Association, these had been in the hands of the members over a week, and had, she hoped, met with their approval. She was afraid she was not capable of going into the legal points which had been so carefully considered by Mr. Chandavarkar and Mr. Yorke-Smith, but she felt sure that they would all agree that the object arrived at was good (applause).

The draft Memorandum of Association was then considered, Lady Northcote drawing attention to certain important details requiring special notice. After a good deal of discussion some minor alterations were made, but it was evident that the scheme as a whole was exceedingly popular, and was recognised to be the best way of managing the funds. It was agreed to incorporate the minor alterations and to refer the Memorandum and rules to Mr. Yorke-Smith for his final opinion.

It was proposed that Mr. Millard be asked to become the Honorary Secretary and he very kindly consented.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Framji for auditing the accounts, the President intimated that the Dufferin Fund Hospital would be inspected, in future, she hoped, by the Surgeon-General. The proceedings then terminated.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury.

Laheruchand Dayabhai, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Rewabai woman, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Rangildas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vastachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Davar, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 2; Mr. Pandit for Nos. 3 and 4; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

On the trial being resumed, Mr. Justice Crowe stated that as the female accused Rewabai was still unwell and unable to attend, the best course would be to discharge the jury so far as the charges against her were concerned, and to proceed with the trial of the other accused. His lordship said, if necessary, Rewabai could be again tried at the next Sessions. His lordship also said he considered the confession made by Nemchand before the Magistrate to be admissable in evidence.

During the morning a couple of witnesses were examined who proved several of the accounts and documents put in at the trial, and gave details of payments made to and on behalf of some of the accused.

Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, said he knew the accused Nemchand. He had been charged before witness with other accused. One day he was brought into witness's chambers by Inspector Sloane, and on being asked what he wanted, he showed witness a paper and said he wanted to make a statement. He said it was a voluntary confession, and tendering the written document said it contained all he wished to say. He said no pressure or violence had been used to induce him to make the statement. Witness then handed the statement to his interpreter who read it through to the accused, who afterwards signed it. At the time of making the confession the case against the accused was part heard.

In answer to Mr. Davar, witness said he believed that when Nemchand was first placed before him Inspector Sloane applied for him to be kept in police custody. He was in such custody when brought up to make his confession. During the hearing in the Police Court, the accused was not represented by a pleader.

In reply to Mr. Wadia, Mr. Slater said he supposed the accused returned to police custody after making his statement.

Mr. Jardine then read the confession of Nemchand made before the Magistrate.

Bugwanjee Huripant, examined by Mr Jardine, said he exercised magisterial powers at Patan. He had caused Gabruchand Vastachand to be arrested on a warrant that had been forwarded to him. The charge against him was one of criminal breach of trust. As there were other persons of the same name in Patan, and as he thought the wrong man might have been arrested on the warrant, he released him on bail in the sum of Rs. 5,000. Gabruchand, at the time of his arrest, had denied all knowledge of the charge. Witness made no note on his records of having released the accused on bail.

Tarachand Tribhovandas, mehta to Taluckchand Motichand, said he knew the accused Leheruchund to whom his firm was indebted. Witness was then examined in regard to the transactions between the accused and the firm.

Formal evidence of the arrest of some of the accused was then given, and the Sessions adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE literature of the South African war is shortly to be increased by a history of the campaign representing the joint views and experiences of a number of the Boer prisoners in the Camp at Ahmednagar, and edited by Commandant Bresler. Mr. Fisher Unwin, who is publishing the book, has also secured introductory contributions from De Wet, Fouche, Kritzinger, and others, so that one way and another it ought to tell us a good deal of what the Boers as a body really think about the war.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made! It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held last evening in the Hall of the Association, Wellington Lines. Mrs. Aston presided, and there was a large gathering of ladies with a good sprinkling of gentlemen. Among those present were Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Hatchell, President and Vice-President of the Association the Rev. Dr. Mackichan Major Hoskins, and Mr. Frank Anderson.

The proceedings opened with a short prayer, after which Miss Alice MacMurray read the report of the Association for the past year. The report stated that the total number of members, including the Marathi, scattered and junior members, was 666, which showed an increase of 160 members over the preceding year. This was satisfactory, but when in comparison it was noted that the attendance at some of their gatherings was small they were disappointed. It would give them great pleasure if at the close of next year they could again report an increase of members with also a much larger average attendance. There were still many girls and young women in Bombay to whom the Association was practically unknown and with whom they wanted to get into touch. At most of their branches a Bible Class and Dorcas was held weekly and at some of them monthly socials of different kinds were held at intervals, and every Saturday at the Central a tea and pleasant time awaited all who gathered there. The work at Parel had grown and had now its own Secretary at the G. I. P. side and; new developments were formed in the Marathi branch. Their missionary meetings had been addressed by Miss Pratt of the Kurka Mission; Miss Delmber of the Z. B. M. Mission; and the Rev. R. J. Ward of Madras. The Dorcas work had been distributed to the C. M. S. and U. F. C. Boarding Schools, Bombay; the Orphanages at Manmar and Nasik; the Shepherd's Alms Houses, Sassoon Hospital, Miss Millard's Blind School, and some other needy places and individuals, of student and juniorb ranches they had four, some of which were in excellent working order. Here they would ask the interest and assistance of leisured girls. They wished to enlarge their work amongst the children but they could, not do so without more helpers. Under the head of "Educational" they had held a successful course of dress-making lessons, two series of singing lessons, two courses of type writing and one of short hand lessons. Also under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association they had had a series of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" and "Home Nursing." Examinations in these subject were duly conducted and all the students with a very few exception passed. Later they had another course of "First Aid" to qualify for medallions. There were pleased to record the first Ladies Class in India that had won over nineteen of these awards. Their hearty thanks were due to Miss Benson, M. D., and Dr. Marrett, the efficient instructors of the respective classes and to Majors Street and Quicke for conducting the examinations. Their record of work done would not be complete without some mention of the "Traveller's Aid" They had met and helped numbers of girls and women on their arrival by the train and steamer—some of them would have fared badly, had they not found a friend in the Y W. C. A. Their work in literary sphere had not been extensive. Miss Hunt, M. A., had given two interesting addresses, but they were sorry to find that interest in this department was rather lacking. They had a fairly comprehensive library, but the circle of readers was comparatively small. They had at present over 30 residents in their Home, and had had throughout the year an average of forty daily. Of these 110 had been permanent residents and 331 temporary visitors, making a total of 441 who who had stayed there for longer or shorter periods in 1902. Although the building was only a year and a half in existence they already felt the necessity of adding yet more rooms to it as applications for accommodation had constantly to be refused. In the matter of finances the building was self-supporting and had also been able to pay off some of the debt that still remained upon it.

Miss Hill, National Secretary of the Association, then addressed the meeting at great length. She referred to the work done by the Association in different parts of India and named the cities in which it had established homes and institutes for the benefit of young Christian women. The speaker spoke on the aims and objects of the Association, the homes it had established, and the duties of its members. She read the resolutions passed at the National Conference held in Madras last year and asked the members to continue their operations on the lines laid down by that conference. The lines laid down by that conference were three, viz, the establishment of a missionary department in connection with the Association for the evangelization of India, a total abstinence department, and a vernacular department for conducting the work of instruction among native Christians.

Mr. Frank Anderson and the Rev Dr. Mackichan next addressed the meeting.

Mrs. Aston congratulated the Bombay Branch of the Association on being able to have such a pretty building for their home.

On the motion of the Rev Dr. Mackichan, seconded by Mrs. Hatchell, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lady President.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE ALLEGED THEFT ON THE S. S. ARABIA.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Walton of the Harbour Police charged William Arthur Cooke, Assistant Mail-Agent on the P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with the theft of a case containing jewellery, valued at Rs. 1,700 belonging to Miss W. G. Wardele, a passenger by the steamer, and John Ryan Gilder, a mail sorter, with receiving the stolen property and abetment.

Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Welinker, pleader, defended the first, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, the second accused.

Mr. Henry Joseph Williamson, purser on board the s. s. Arabia, cross-examined by Mr. Welinker, said that the watchmen on duty on the night in question were old servants. The duty of the watchmen began at 11 p. m. and ended at 5 a. m. It was their duty to report anything they observed to the officer on duty on the bridge. When Mr. Tarrant saw the first accused in the alleyway on the night in question he did not suspect him. Had he seen a native in the same position very probably his suspicions would have been aroused. The two night watchmen were within hearing distance when Mr. Tarrant came to him to report the previous night's incident. It did not strike him strange that none of the night watchmen observed the first accused that night. It was not an unusual sight to see gentlemen on board moving about at 11-45 p. m. on any part of the ship. The handle of a cabin when turned would not make noise. He suspected Cooke of being concerned in the theft to some extent, and when he reported the matter to his Commander he said he would see Cooke about it. The Commander asked witness to keep quiet for the time being. Shortly after he was informed by the Commander that Cooke was going to have his men's boxes searched in the presence of some ship official. Accordingly a search was made in the presence of the assistant purser, but nothing was found. It did strike witness and the Commander both to search Cooke, but they thought it best not to do so, the reason was that they did not want to alarm Cooke and give him an opportunity of getting rid of the box though their suspicions were strong against him. Besides he did not know if they had power to search him. The jewel case was kept in the drawer in Miss Wardele's cabin. The drawer could not be noticed through the fanlight unless it was drawn out. At Aden Cooke had reported Mr. Tarrant to witness. Post Office officials did not pull on with bed-room stewards as they did not chum together. They were more exacting in trifling matters and made complaints more frequently than ordinary passengers.

Re-examined by Mr. Acworth, the witness said that there was only one night watchman on the spar-deck. Cooke was treated as a first class passenger, and had a right to move about on the hurricane deck. No passenger had any right to be in the second lobby of the alleyway on the port side of the spar deck except Miss Wardele. The passengers did not lock their cabins from inside. The complaint of Cooke against Tarrant was that the usual allowance of two towels to the former was cut down to one by the latter.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 2nd February pending the arrival of Miss Wardele, the complainant.

THE Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders left Delhi in two trains on Sunday for Calcutta. The first train with Sindhia's troops for Gwalior was despatched the same day. On Monday more of the Gwalior troops, and the Mysore Imperial Service troops were sent off, and on Tuesday the Nizam and the Maharaja of Bundi were to leave. After this the remainder of the specials will be mostly taking horses and carriages. The ebb tide is by this well past the full, and the camp office of the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway has already closed. There are now more horses than people left on the site of the camps that a few days back were so bright and busy. The time has come for the curtain to fall upon the abandoned stage and for the great assemblage to take its place as one of the innumerable memories of Delhi.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE OPENING PERFORMANCE.

Those who have not witnessed the erection of a big circus would have looked on at the building of Harmston's big Marquee on the Maidan as at a revelation. The shortness of time in which the huge stretch of canvas was strung up, and the methodical manner in which the various parts of it were put together, was almost as interesting a performance as the entertainment itself which was given last night when Harmston's opened in Bombay. The performance attracted a real first night house. The big arena was surrounded with such a crowd as has seldom been beaten in Bombay. The circus has enjoyed almost phenomenal success since last it visited this city. In Calcutta the attendances have almost created a record. The reason is not far to seek. Mr. Robert Love, the manager, always puts in a capital programme, but that which he now presents in Bombay has quite eclipsed all his previous efforts. There are some well known faces in the large company who collaborates in the entertainment, but at the same time there are some new ones, and not a single change for the worse has been made. The star turn is that of the Valdares—who style themselves the Champion Trick Safety Bicyclists of the world. These artistes do everything almost on a safety that would enter into an ordinary individual's intelligence, and they do a good many things that most people would be prepared to asseverate were impossible. They ride together on one bicycle, and apart, on one wheel and on two, and everything they do represents the limit of skill. They were accorded such applause as makes their success certain as long as they remain in Bombay. The crowded audience indeed seemed loth to allow them to depart from the arena. Another new comer to Bombay is John Welly Cooke, one of the most daring, intrepid, and skilful riders we have seen with Harmston's, and that is saying a good deal. Some of his tricks are quite new to this city, and whilst he was in the ring the crowded house was silent with excitement. He received an encore unmistakeable and unanimous. There are other riders and other artistes with Harmston's, each of which deserve special mention, but the programme is too long to particularise. However a few of the turns which ought not to be missed are those given by "Fly," the leaping dog, an animal which will find few compeers in his particular art; the sisters Frezegonda whose graceful and pretty dancing act is too well known in this city to require description; the electric trio—Jennie, Willie, and Nellie Harmston-Love, also old favourites in Bombay; and Misses Marguerite and Edith, the equestriennes. Then, of course, there is plenty of the comic element. Guillaume and Auguste, the French clowns, keep the tent in a ripple of laughter all night. The whole stud of horses are magnificent animals, and Mr. Love's Menagerie will also well repay a visit. Last night there never was any doubt of the success of the entertainment. The performance was followed with the keenest of interest and the applause was constant.

ALVA THE GREAT.

To-night at the Novelty Theatre will be given a performance by the Triple Alliance in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote and a party of ladies and gentlemen from Government House. Professor Grossi promises an extraordinary demonstration of his skill in the art of thought-reading, and Mademoiselle Roux and Alva all intend to exert themselves to make the entertainment even more interesting than those previously given by the trio in this city. A large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen of the city are expected to attend, and the house is sure to be a good one. If goods seats are wished for, they should be secured in advance. Messrs. Soundy have charge of the booking arrangements.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable, Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Bright, partial clouds. Easterly wind. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities but low in quality. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Continues cloudy. Dew-fall insufficient Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton arrivals expected early and crop excellent.

Dholera.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable, Mornings cold and dewy Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well. Rabi and other crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Harvests partially damaged.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk fall in Sind and Rajputana, a brisk rise at Cuddapah, Bellary, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Sholapur and Surat, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are cyclonic in Cutch, Lower Sind and at Deesa, and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures show a tendency to rise. The maximum varied from 94° at Cochin to 72° at Delhi and the minimum from 39° Cawnpore to 78° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana, Sind and the Punjab, and at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Humidity shows a large increase throughout Gujarat and at Delhi, Rajpur, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Bijapur.

Rain in light showers fell at Masulipatam.

Weather.—A large depression seems to exist to the west of Sind and weather is cloudy in Sind, the Punjab, Central India and Gujarat.

Yesterday's Simla reports says :—"The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Lower Sind and Cutch, the fall being apparently connected with the advance of a depression from Persia, which has given rain during the past day at Bushire, Ispahan and Teheran. The depression is of considerable intensity, but up to the present has given only light showers."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE case of high treason last dealt with by an English grand jury, referred to recently by the Lord Chief Justice, was presumably that of Edward Oxford, the insane young potboy who, on June 10, 1840, attempted to shoot Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, on Constitution-hill. The trial took place at the Central Criminal Court just a month later, the judges being Lord Denman, who was at that time Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alderson, the father of the late Marchioness of Salisbury, and Baron Patteson. There was, however, another case heard earlier in the same year—namely, that of John Frost, a tailor and draper, of Newport, Mon., where he was Mayor. On November 4, 1839, he headed a local Chartist riot that cost twenty lives, and was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. The sentence was changed to transportation for fourteen years to Tasmania. Frost returned to England and died at Stapleton, near Bristol, in 1877.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gaekwar, 3,737 tons, Captain Legg, will sail to-day, for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari. 1,562 tons, Captain H F Hill, sailed yesterday, for Jeddah with 514 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kistna, 524 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain G M Montford, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from London, 25th December, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,384 tons, Captain J Ewan, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Calcutta, 8th January with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius 9th January with a cargo of sugar and 53 deck passengers.

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2,198 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yenbo via Aden, with a general cargo two cabin and 74 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain T Murai, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and Mr S M Kaka and 8 deck passengers.

THE steamer Secunder, 1,035 tons, Captain E W Brebner, F R G S, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, 8 January, with a cargo of sugar and 13 deck passengers.—The vessel is consigned to Mr H S Sidick.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 2,219 tons, Captain T G Knox, sailed yesterday, for Marsellies and Liverpool, etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers—Rev J Campbell, White and family, Miss Thomsen, Miss Mallace Mr Shaw, Mr and Mrs Subhan Khan and 9 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Nankin s	Monford	London, Dec 25
	Zoroaster s	Ewan	Calcutta, Jan 8
22	Bombay Maru s	Murai	Yokohama
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, Jan 9
	Shahnoor s	Raffin	Yenbo, Jan 9
	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius, Jan 8

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Nevasa s	Tyrell	Zanzibar, &c
	Kistna s	Whitehead	Karachi
	H M S Cossack	Cartwright	Aden
	Torpedo Bt No 105	Vaughan	Aden
	Torpedo Bt No 106	Beyldon	Aden
	Nubia s	Knox	Liverpool, &c
	Haidari s	Hill	Jedah

The steamer Gaekwar, Captain Legg, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bedford, for Dunkirk and Panillac
" Xenia, for Liverpool, &c
" Akbar, for Mauritius
" Rander Reunion, for Mauritius
" Secunder, for Mauritius
" Gulf of Trinidad, for Jedah
" Bombay Maru, for Japan, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(STEAMER MOVEMENTS.)

ADEN, JANUARY 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Mails of the 17th instant, arrived here at 7 a. m. to-day.

SUEZ, JANUARY 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left here at 8 a. m. to-day.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia left Singapore for Bombay on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tijpal and Co; 2000 cwt maize and wheat, Sadday and Co; 200 bales hemp H Govindjee.

Vulcan s—2100 cwt wheat sweepings, Hurry Canjee 400 bags rice, Perajmal Kustoorchand ; 2000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Brothers ; 820 cwt oil cake, The New Mofussil Co ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, K Shrikishondas.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 pots rosa oil, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 10,400 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—500 cwt masoor, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lord Kelvin s—1,000 cwt cottonseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 2,000 cwt maize and 1,500 cwt cottonseed, Waghjee Bechur ; 3,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co, Gitterspool s—26,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

Kirkfield s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brother ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Beddlewell s—110 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 4,445 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 280 cwt turmeric, 400 cwt olibanum, Bauer and Krause ; 485 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PANILLAC.

Belford s—20,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s—500 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bags rice, Tyabjee and Co.

Lynalder s—2,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK

Shahristan s—150 cwt gingellyseed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 600 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Belford s—4,059 teelseed, 4,017 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, 10,000 cwt maize and 60,000 cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—990 cwt linseed, and 14,100 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eiffel Tower s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Imperator s—275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 230 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 10,000 cwt maize, David Sassoon and Co ; 660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Xema s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 125 cwt olibanum, F Fischer and Co; 870 cwt olibanum, R Giga ; 330 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 3,001 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, J A Beguie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 122 cwt olibanum, G Sojpal ; 405 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchund.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 206 bales cotton, Ewing Co.

Eiffel Tower s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Xema s—400 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Madraswala Sons and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperator s—750 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—100 bales twist, Loshi Bros ; 600 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 600 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 166 bales twist, R S Woonwala and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 444 bales twist, Sam Yee and Co ; 75 cwt sharkfins, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin s—2,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Seth and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 1,938 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 1,450 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nankin s—300 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd January.

Sergt A H Muir reverts to Gunner at his own request.

The following promotion takes place in No 2 Co.—Corpl W Thompson is promoted Sergt vice Muir reverted, with effect from the above date.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd January.

1. The Regiment will parade at Mahim Railway Station, B B and C I Railway, at 3-50 p.m. (Bombay time) to-morrow Saturday, the 24th instant, for Skirmishing Drill on the Mahim Sands.

Dress—Drill order. (Putties to be worn, no Helmet Ornaments.)

(2) Attendance on this parade to count 3 Points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.

(3) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-5 p.m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those members joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Members travelling from other Stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergt-Major at Head-quarters.

3. The Commandant desires that all Members who have not yet drawn their Arms and Accoutrements will do so without further delay.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruze from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

YOU NEED NOT HESITATE
TO TRY THE PURE-WOOL
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS MADE BY THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

If you have only used hitherto imported materials the superior qualities of the "LALIMLI" fabrics will be a pleasant surprise to you. And they are not only

BETTER BUT CHEAPER.
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Every description of PURE
WOOL GOODS Manufactured,
including:

FLNNELS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
SERGES	PUTTIES
TWEEDS	NUMDAH
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES	JERSEYS
	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOL	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARN	SWEATERS
BROADCLOTHS	GLOVES
BLANKETS	SOCKS

HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Send For Priced Samples of
"ANYTHING MADE OF
WOOL."

PIANOS
FOR HIRE.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS
FOR SALE.
Special terms for cash and monthly Payments.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS
TUNED AND REPAIRED
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

What
is "PROTUMEN."
It is the dried Essence of the purest ENGLISH MILK. PROTUMEN is an English preparation and amongst the most useful articles of food yet introduced. It contains 93 per cent. Proteid and supplies nutritive material of great value. It is free from starch or sugar, and in diseases such as Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it replaces perfectly the more unsuitable meat as the source of the nitrogen required by the body. It is an admirable food for those suffering from WASTING DISEASES, it being readily assimilated, sustaining and restorative. Full particulars of KEMP and Co., Limited,
Sole Proprietors
of "Protumen."
Price 8 As.
Re. 1. and Rs. 2.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.

RAILWAY CIGARETTES.
25 Front Pieces to be returned to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.
BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away
AS A PRIZE.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 2 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

SEND FOR
"FLOR-DE-CAMA"
THE MOST DELICIOUS CIGAR IN TH MARKET,
STOCKED BY
THE ANGLO-INDIAN CIGAR CO.
26, CHURCH GATE STREET,
THOMPSON THOMAS & Co.,
D. MERWAN & Co.,
D. MACROPOLO & Co.,
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & CO.
and you will not regret it.

DUTCH HAVANAHS.
Just in Stock the following CIGARS:—

				Rs.	a.
Fedora, Gold Foils,	per box	of	25	5	0
Do. Silver Foils,	"		50	7	8
El Alientos, ...	"	"		6	0
Fandango, ...	"	"		4	8
Noblesse, ...	"	"		4	0
Primros, ...	"	"		3	8
Semiramis, Spotted	"		100	11	0
La Zenobias, "	"	"		8	0

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

C. M. BHESANIA
MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE
dealing in
CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS
of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
37, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

MUFF CHAINS
and GUARDS
with Beads, Pearls,
Stones, etc.

MUFF CHAINS
and GUARDS
with SLIDES
Slides:
plain or with settings.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1903.

"A FRAUD ON THE TAXPAYERS."

MR. Brodrick asked for patience in judging the scheme for the reform of the British Army. What period of time marks the division between patience and impatience is a matter of individual opinion. The "Times" evidently considers sufficient time has elapsed in which to have effected the promised improvements, and that it cannot be adjudged impatient in criticising the position of affairs at the present moment. Reuter tells us that the leading organ has published the first of a series of articles in which it roundly condemns the army as a fraud on the taxpayer. It is seldom our contemporary is so outspoken. But there can be no doubt it has not been precipitate in its action. So much was hoped from Mr. Brodrick's scheme. It was supposed to embody the whole of the lessons of the War to provide against the possibility of any such humiliating experiences as those of the end of 1899 and the beginning of 1900. But our contemporary's criticism was forestalled eighteen months ago. A writer in the "Fortnightly" foresaw what Printing House-square has but now discovered. "A close study," said he, "leaves one with the sort of feeling which would be engendered if one's favourite colt failed by a short head to pull off the Derby. Mr. Brodrick's success is that of the three military gentlemen in 'Patience': he has achieved his purpose not supremely, perhaps, but oh, so all but! Only he is dealing with the safety of the country, and all but is as bad as not at all." The strongest objection to the scheme, at the very outset, was that it was not calculated to give us a field army for Home defence, and that it endeavoured to evolve an army out of our already complicated and chaotic want of system, instead of making a root and branc job of it. The "Times" declares that though the Military Budget has risen to thirty millions, the position of the Army is infinitely worse since the War, and that while the Army provides the largest possible force in England, where it is not required, and the smallest force in those parts of the world where it is wanted, temporary reinforcement in any part of the empire is impossible except at the cost of a break-down of the whole system. That is undoubtedly true, but to say that the existing system is nothing less than a gigantic sham and fraud on the taxpayer is extravagant. No good purpose is to be served by understating the case, nor any by exaggeration. Expressions of the kind will tend to defeat the aim of the agitation, and perhaps scotch instead of helping forward the progress of reform.

Sir John Briggs, writing of the Admiralty, some time ago, said that successive First Lords preferred to throw dust in the eyes of Parliament to mislead and to keep matters secret, so that the country never gets really accurate information, the House of Commons very seldom, and it is doubtful if the Prime Minister himself is honestly furnished with what he requires. We do not tell the English people the truth, he added, and it is to be feared that in regard to the Army the English people have not heard the whole truth. If they had, they would be inclined to believe that what is aimed at in England to-day is a more far reaching reform than any Government has yet been bold enough to propose. And we are inclined to believe that reading between the lines of the "Times'" article we may find that its one and only object is to pave the way for a scheme of conscription. Fifty thousand men at the outside are required for Home defence, but three hundred thousand are necessary for service in the colonies and dependencies. At the close of the War the effective Army was 350,000 strong, but the bulk was disbanded on completion of its service, and the Reserve has dwindled away. Voluntary recruiting has failed to restore the army to its strength. This was not unanticipated. All the better say the friends of conscription, believing that it is only necessary to put in force the Ballot Act, now annually suspended by Parliamentary resolution, to effect the reform they most desire. An earnest advocate of this change, however, felt himself constrained to admit that if public opinion, even under pressure of a three years' war, could not be brought over to obligatory military service there is little chance of carrying such a measure now that this pressure has been removed. Doubtless compulsory military service would be the quickest method of solving the problem, the simplest and most economical too. The enforcement of the Ballot Act would strengthen both the regiments with the colours and the reserves, but the British nation would never submit. They will pay whatever is proposed to induce men to enlist, but the Ballot Act has been suspended so consistently and so long that the British public knows nothing of its existence, and would combine to oppose it even if it could find no better excuse than pronounce it an attempt to Germanise England.

Mr. Brodrick's scheme has failed. That in a line, we take it, is what the "Times" will claim to prove. But whilst one class of agitators demand our army for Home defence, an Army strong enough to oppose the advance of 150,000 Frenchmen in London, our contemporary would have none of it. Presumably he counts on the success of naval defence. But it must not be forgotten that in naval manœuvres, at all events, the attacking force claims to have won, while our foreign neighbours are regularly devising new plans for the landing of a potentially victorious army on English soil. We do not know what the writer in our contemporary thinks should be the minimum force for Home defence. Evidently, however, he does not attach much importance to foreign designs. At the same time it is clear he would have the active strength of the Army heavily increased. Perhaps it is in a worse condition than it was at the close of the War. The retirements were enormously heavy, for service with the colours had been extended, and the number of men liberated was abnormally high. Some years must necessarily elapse before the balance can be restored, and one of the severest critics of Mr. Brodrick and the propounder of a rival scheme of reform was forced to confess that his own scheme would take ten years to bring to fruition. Ten years, however, he urged, was but a brief period in the age of a nation. "Jena was fought in 1806 and the plans of Scharnhorst, which took shape while the country was actually under the heel of the invader, did not bear fruit till 1814. It was better to go quietly to work on a scheme which has in it the elements of finality than to rely on hand to mouth experiences evoked under the influence of panic." That is the substance of the arguments of Mr. Gerard Fiennes, an eager advocate of reform. And if they crave any application, it is to urge patience and yet again patience. But the advocates of conscription have already grown restless, and the "Times" has afforded them space to ventilate their opinions. We pay more than any other country for our Army. The long-suffering taxpayer pays more than he receives a return for. If we resort to conscription we get more men and pay less. That we fully believe to be the object of the agitation. If so the agitators are merely beating the air.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THERE are few people in Bombay who will study the figures in respect of the mortality of the city during the past week with equanimity. The rather striking increase in the death-rate noticed last week has been exceeded during the past seven days by another advance principally due to deaths from plague, small-pox, and measles, which shows, without a doubt, that the plague is quite as virulent as ever it was, and that the decline in the number of deaths last year was merely a temporary alleviation. The figures that were a month or two ago counted by tens are now expressed in hundreds. The death rate last week was 83·56 per thousand per annum, and there were 1,247 deaths, an advance upon the total for the corresponding week of last year of 260. The total is still over 150 below the mean of the corresponding weeks in the past five years, but that appears to be due to causes quite apart from the various epidemics which are now infecting the city. There were last week no less than 469 deaths from plague, a total which is 173 in excess of last year's figure and 67 above the five years' mean. An idea of the virulence of the plague may be obtained from the fact that the figures in some of the districts from plague alone would give a death rate as high as that returned for the total mortality in those localities in the hot months. Thus Bhuleshwar returns a total of 42, Kamathipura, 35, Umarkhadi 33, Mandvi 32, Mahalakshmi 31, and the Market 30. Several other districts record over 20 deaths from the disease, and the rate of mortality per thousand per annum due to plague alone is no less than 39·44. Another discouraging feature in connection with the health of the city is the continued presence and increase of small-pox. There were 39 deaths from that disease, and it appears to be spread over exactly the same area of the city as the plague. There is a surprising relation between the figures from the two diseases in the various districts of the city. Where one is most virulent so is the other, and the same remark applies to measles, which was responsible for 55 deaths last week. There was also a slight increase in the figures relating to fever, but although they do not compare quite so well as in previous weeks with the corresponding totals of last year, still there is nothing very alarming in the present state of the city in respect of malaria. Respiratory diseases show no relative alteration. The mean aggregate death rate of the whole city being so high some of the various districts naturally returned very high figures. In no less than 12 the rate was considerably above three figures—in Girgaum it amounted to no fewer than 153. In the same way some very high rates were returned by individual communities. Among Brahmins a total of 68 deaths represented a rate of 248·17, and the rate amongst the Jains was also over 200. The health of the European community remains good. The three deaths which occurred last week were equal to a rate per thousand per annum of 12-71 for the community.

THE TRIAL OF TREASON. THE trial of ex-Colonel Lynch on the charge of high treason has an interest apart from the gravity of the offence with which the accused is charged. Reuter tells us that it is sixty years since the last trial at Bar took place, but it is not sixty years since the last trial for high treason occurred in England. Curiously enough they were countrymen of "Colonel" Lynch who were last arraigned in Great Britain on this charge, for it was the Fenian trouble of 1867 that gave rise to the treason trial which directly preceded his own. It is thirty-six years since the Fenians were convicted and twenty-seven years separated their case from that of John Frost, the Newport tradesman, who in 1840 led a Chartist outbreak, for which he was transported. In these cases, however, the trial was by judge and jury. The statutes provide several methods by which a person accused of high treason may be tried. He may be impeached by the House of Commons before the House of Lords, he may be tried by court-martial in time of war or open rebellion, or his case may be decided by a judge and jury. A peer is tried before the House of Lords or, if Parliament be not sitting, by the Court of the Lord High Steward. In the case of treason committed out of the realm of Great Britain, the procedure is regulated by Acts of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Anne. Under the first of these Acts Lord Macguire was tried by a jury in England for treason committed in Ireland, and it appears that the mode of trial in the case of "Colonel" Lynch is a modification of the procedure followed in the rare instances of impeachment before the bar of Parliament. The difference is that on impeachment the Lord Chamberlain or the Lord Chancellor presides according to whether the accused is a peer or a commoner, while the peers give the verdict, and the members of the House of Commons attend the trial in Committee. The last impeachments were those of Warren Hastings and Lord Melville, the latter taking place in 1805. Mr. Lynch has [illegible] denied the glory of having this rare form of trial carried out on his behalf, but he probably considers it a sufficient distinction to have his case decided by the Lord Chief Justice and two of the other most eminent of the King's Judges.

THE CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY. THE reports from the various districts of the Presidency in relation to the agricultural situation are not quite so encouraging as they have been recently. Although as a whole good prospects are held out, every district appears to temper its report with an account of damage due to a variety of causes. Frost has been responsible for some mischief in the Province of Sind. Slight damage has been caused in Karachi and in the Upper Sind Frontier. Locusts and drought are the disturbing elements with which the Hyderabad agriculturist has to contend, and there is a lack of moisture in Thar and Parkar. These are merely incidently blemishes, however. As a whole the agricultural situation in the province appears to be very good. Gujarat reports damage in just the same way. In Ahmedabad the young rabi crops are still being attacked by caterpillars. In Broach damage has been done by rain and cloudy weather, and in Surat also the recent rain has not been at all beneficial. The harvesting of jowari has been completed now in all districts except one or two talukas of Surat. There is a sufficiency of water everywhere, and there is plenty of fodder also. Conditions in the Konkan appear to be all that could be desired. The end of the harvesting and threshing has now been practically reached; only in Khandesh and Nasik are cultivators still engaged upon it. Operations are, however, not quite so far advanced in the Deccan, where cultivators are engaged with the harvesting and threshing of the crops to the exclusion of all other work at present. All the crops are doing well, and only one or two Talukas of each district complain of damage. Cloudy weather has also had a bad effect in the Southern Mahratta Country.

H. M. S. RENOWN, before conveying their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught Home will leave Bombay for a short cruise in the Persian Gulf.

The Khan of Kalat visited H. M. S. Renown yesterday, and was conducted over the ship. As the barge conveying him passed the flagship he was saluted by a detachment of marines, the Highflyers' band playing the "general salute."

H. M. S. COSSACK and two torpedo boats left Bombay for Berbera yesterday. Other two will be escorted by H. M. S. Fox, not by the Highflyer as has been stated. Lieutenant C. W. G. Crawford, Torpedo Lieutenant of the Flagship, left by the Cossack yesterday to take charge of the wireless telegraphic installations with the Somaliland Field Force.

The arrival of H. H. the Nizam has been postponed to Monday, the 26th inst. His Highness has taken Readymoney House, and another bungalow near by for the accommodation of his Staff. He is expected to stay about a fortnight. Major Haig is the Political Officer accompanying him.

LAST evening before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Sir Howard Vincent, M. P. for Central Sheffield, delivered an address on the subject of "The Empire, its trade and development within the Empire." Dealing with the question of Free Trade and Protection, he said it was only fair that foreigners who traded under our flag should be required to contribute something more than British subjects for the privilege of selling their goods and growing rich in markets we have purchased for ourselves at so great a sacrifice of blood and treasure. Sir Howard was well received although the Chamber did not seem disposed to accept his views.

WE learn with regret of the death of Surgeon-Major Forsyth, well known in Simla and Calcutta by his long connection with the Viceroy's Dispensary. He has died in harness after many years of valuable service.

MR. VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY, an energetic young Bhatia merchant and a member of the Municipal Corporation, has been selected as secretary of the Indian Currency League which has recently been formed in Bombay.

A VERY sensible social change has just been made in Calcutta where the "calling question" has lately come to the front, just as in other large stations in India. The ladies, in response to a circular by a committee of gentlemen, have decided with practical unanimity that calls may be made between 6 and 7 p. m. as well as between noon and 2 p. m. the old stereotyped hours.

AN investigation is being made at Benares by the District Magistrate into a case which is believed to be nothing less than an intended attempt on the life of His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal when he stopped there on his way to Delhi. Some well-to-do Nepalese are under suspicion of being implicated. They have been taken into custody, and precautions have been adopted to stop intercourse between them.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the Accession of his Majesty the King Emperor, a Royal salute of 31 guns each was fired at noon from H. M. S. Flagship Highflyer, H. M. S. Renown, and H. M. S. Cossack. All the Government and a few merchants' vessels were decorated with flags and buntings from stern to stern. The flag staffs of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and Royal Bombay Yacht Club were also decorated in honor of the occasion. The Portuguese gun-boat Mandovy, now lying in port was also decorated.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Jan. 20th was 1,247 giving a death-rate of 83·56 per annum per thousand as against 66·13 the corresponding period of last year, and 90·86 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 68 died from fevers; 469, plague; 39, small-pox; 55, measles; 1, cholera; 4, leprosy; 73, phthisis; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 186, affections of the respiratory organs; 36, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 34, still-born; 108, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 65; Brahmin, 68; Lingaet; 2; Bhattia, 13; Hindu of other caste, 680; Hindu low caste, 116; Musalman, 239; Parsee, 28; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 37; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0. The total number of births was 333 as against 324 the corresponding period of last year, and 250 the average over the past five years.

A GERMAN Catholic Bishop has, says a Home paper, penned the following letter from Lahore:—"How marvellous are the Lord's ways! One might almost say that the Divine intention has been to make the parents disappear in order that their children might be led to the Mission and there find the Christian salvation. The last two periods of famine have brought to the Catholic missions thousand of orphans who are all to-day pious Catholics. If we obtain further donations we shall be able to receive, and with what joy! some more hundreds of children, who have survived their parents, dead of the plague. Subscriptions are asked to be sent to Bishop Polkmans, Lahore, India." Upon this amazing letter the "Christian World" suggested that if the Bishop be right, it is a "too palpable frustration of the designs of Providence" for the Indian Government to provide relief works.

REVIEWS.

PENELOPE'S IRISH EXPERIENCES, by Kate Douglas Wiggin, with illustrations by Charles E. Brock, are quite as amusing as any that this writer of sparkling, pleasant papers has given us. The three American ladies who set out on their travels as spinsters are still wandering, though one had married an American and another was engaged to a Scotchman. The third is the object, during the journey in Ireland, of the determined efforts of her two annexed friends to place her in the catalogue of the married. Penelope, now Mrs. Beresford, has so delightful a mate that she is justified in trying to get her friend Salemina a life partner too. This is her description of the husband Fate has provided Penelope with:—

"I think you must number among your acquaintances such a man as Mr. William Beresford whose wife I have the honor to be. Physically the type is vigorous, or has the appearance and gives the impression of being vigorous because it has never the time to be otherwise, since it is always engaged in nursing its ailing or decrepit relatives. Intellectually it is full of vitality; any mind grows when it is exercised; and the brain that has to settle all its own affairs and all the affairs of its friends and acquaintances could never lack energy. Spiritually it is almost too good for earth, and any woman who lives in the house with it has moments of despondency and self-chastisement in which she fears that heaven may prove all too small to contain the perfect being and its unregenerate family as well.

"Financially it has at least a moderate bank account; that is, it is never penniless, indeed it can never afford to be, because necessity decrees that it should possess funds in order to disburse them to needier brothers. There is never an hour when Mr. William Beresford is not signing notes and bonds and drafts for less fortunate men; giving small loans just 'to help a fellow over a hard place'; educating friends' children, starting them in business, or securing appointments for them. The widow and the fatherless have worn such an obvious path to his office and residence that no bereaved person could possibly lose his way, and as a matter of fact no one of them ever does. This special journey of his to America has been made necessary because, first, his cousin's widow has been defrauded of a large sum by her man of business; and, second, his college chum and dearest friend has just died in Chicago after appointing him executor of his estate and guardian of his only child. The wording of the will is 'as a sacred charge and with full power.' Incidentally, as it were, one of his junior partners has been ordered a long sea voyage, and another has to go somewhere for mud baths. The junior partners were my idea, and were suggested solely that their senior might be left more or less free from business care, but it was impossible that Willie should have selected sound, robust partners,—his tastes do not incline him in the direction of selfish ease; accordingly he chose two delightful, estimable, frail gentlemen who needed comfortable incomes in conjunction with light duties.

"I am railing at my husband for all this, but I love him for it just the same."

He being such a benevolent being, it was just a pity that he only joined the Irish tour at its latter end, for he certainly would have found opportunities unceasing for the exercise of his passion for bettering the condition of his neighbour. Ireland is seen by this trio in "the most topsy-turvy, helter-skelter fashion imaginable." They suggest doing all the "Bally" places from Ballydehob in the South to Bally Castle or Ballymoney in the North, and from Ballynahinch on the East to Ballybunion on the West, or all the place beginning with Kill, but eventually they wander a little in each province, and keep fairly "free from the blighting influences of a definite purpose." Immediately on landing in Dublin they fall in with an American girl whom they annex as maid and factotum to the party. The first morning in Ireland

"Dawned as lovely as if it had slipped out of Paradise, and as for freshness and emerald sheen, the world from our windows was like a lettuce leaf just washed in dew."

They were not long before they tried the uncertain enjoyment of a jaunting car. Penelope says:—

"To me a modern Dublin car with rubber tires and a good Irish horse is the jolliest vehicle in the universe; there is a liveliness, an irresponsible gaiety, in the spring and sway of it; an ease in the half-lounging position against the cushions, a unique charm in 'travelling edgeways' with your feet planted on the steps. You must not be afraid of a car if you want to enjoy it. Hold the rail, if you must at first, though it's just as bad form clinging to your horse's mane while riding in the Row. Your driver will take all the chances that a crowded thoroughfare gives him; he would scorn to leave more than an inch between your feet and a Guinness's beer dray; he will shake your flounces and furbelows in the very windows of the passing trams; but he is beloved by the gods and nothing ever happens to him."

They were in Ireland during the visit of the late Queen and realised that

"It was small use for the parliamentary misrepresentatives to advise treating Victoria of the Good Deeds with the courtesy due to a foreign sovereign visiting the country. Under the miles of flags she drove red, white, and blue tossing themselves in the sweet spring air, and up from the warm hearts of the surging masses of people, men and women alike, Crimean soldiers and old crones in rags gentry and peasants, went a greeting I never before heard given to any sovereign, for it was a sigh of infinite content that trembled on the lips and then broke into a deep sob, as a knot of Trinity College students in a spontaneous burst of song flung out the last verse of The New Wearing of the Green. The first cheers were faint and broken, and the emotion that quivered in every face and the tears that gleamed in a thousand eyes made it the most touching spectacle in the world, 'Foreign Sovereign, indeed!' She was the Queen of Ireland, and the nation of courtiers and hero worshippers was at her feet."

It ended by Penelope herself shedding "national, political, and historical tears" with a regret that though thoroughly loyal, she could not "become sufficiently attached to a president in four years to shed tears when she saw him driving at the head of a procession." In Munster on the way to Valencia

"Everything looked beautiful in the uncertain glory of an April day. The thistle-down clouds opened now and then to shake out a delicate, brilliant little shower that ceased in a trice, and the sun smiled through the light veil of rain, turning every fallen drop to a jewel. It was as if the fairies were busy at aerial watering pots without any more serious purpose than to amuse themselves and make the earth beautiful; and we realised that Irish rain is as warm as an Irish welcome and soft as an Irish smile."

There were ideal tourists, determined to be pleased; they did not grumble even when the Jarvey who took them to their hotel bad twice his fare and declared that "divil a penny less would he take." Cappoquin was a stopping place, described by the driver as

"Wan of the natest towns in the ring of Ireland, for if ye made a slip in the street of it, be the help of God ye were always sure to fall into a public-house."

The trials these good people meet with who were resolved to see the "real Ireland" and did not want the tourist's point of view, never seemed to quicken their tempers. They persisted in going to the most backward hotels or lodgings, and here is a specimen of one hostelry:—

"Our windows are supported on decrepit tennis rackets, and worn-out hearth-brushes; the blinds refuse to go up or down; the chairs have weak backs or legs; the door knobs are disassociated from their handles. As for our food, we have bacon and eggs, with coffee, made, I should think, of brown beans and liquorice, for breakfast: a bit of sloppy chicken, or fish and potato, with custard pudding or stewed rhubarb, for dinner; and a cold supper of—oh! anything that occurs to Molly at the last moment. Nothing ever occurs to Molly or Oonah at any previous moment, and in that they are merely conformable to the general habit. Last week, when we were starting for Valencia Island, the Ballyfuchsia Station-master was absent at a funeral; meantime the engine had 'gone cold on the engineer' and the train could not leave till twelve minutes after the usual time. We thought we must have consulted a wrong time-table, and asked confirmation of a man who seemed to have some connection with the railway. Goaded by his ignorance, I exclaimed, "Is it possible you don't know the time the trains are going?"

"Begorra, how should I?" he answered. "Fait the thrains don't always be knowin' themselves."

Penelope is a philosopher, and instead of casting patience to the winds, debates on the contrast between Ireland and America.

"In Ireland the spoken or unspoken slogan is, 'Take it aisy'; in America, 'Keep up with the procession,' and between them all lie the thousand differences of race, climate, temperament, religion, and government. I don't suppose there is a nation on the earth better developed on what might be called the train catching side than we of the Big Country, and it is well for us that there is born every now and again among us a dreamer who is (blessedly) oblivious of time-tables and market-reports; who has been thinking of the rustling of the corn not its price. It is he if we do not hurry him out of his dream, who will sound the ideal note in our hurly-burly and bustle of affairs. He may never discover a townsite but he will create new worlds for us to live in and in the course of a century the coming Matthew Arnold will not be minded to call us an unimaginative and uninteresting people."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

DENOUNCED BY THE "TIMES."

"GIGANTIC SHAM AND FRAUD."

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The "Times" publishes the first of a series of articles on the military position of the Empire.

The article declares that the Reserve is below 30,000. The Military Budget has risen to thirty millions, yet the military position is infinitely worse since the war.

Our army system provides the largest possible force on paper at least. In reality it provides the largest force in England where it is not required and the smallest force in those parts of the world where it is wanted. Temporary reinforcement in any part of the Empire is impossible except at the cost of a breakdown of the whole system.

The article concludes by saying that the existing system is nothing less than a gigantic sham and fraud on the taxpayer.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The Hungarian Parliament has ratified the Sugar Convention.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

M. Delcasse is arranging with Siam to extend the period expiring on the 7th February for the ratification of the Franco-Siamese Treaty to enable the Committee of the Chamber to further consider the treaty.

TRIAL OF MR LYNCH, M.P.

PROCEEDINGS BEGUN.

AN HISTORIC CASE.

The first trial at the Bar for sixty years began to-day before the Lord Chief Justice and Justice Wills and Justice Channell.

Mr. Lynch, M. P., was arraigned on a charge of high treason in connection with his participation in the Transvaal war. He pleaded not guilty.

All the ancient ceremonial and quaint phraseology of State trials were observed.

The Attorney-General said that Mr. Lynch was a British subject who went to South Africa in 1900 as correspondent for a French newspaper. He subsequently took up arms against England.

The case will last several days.

THE DARDANELLES.

A second Russian torpedo-boat destroyer has passed the Dardanelles.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR PROBLEM.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

At a Conference of Mining Representatives, held at Johannesburg, Mr. Chamberlain promised to use his influence with the Foreign Office to open Uganda and all the rest of British Africa, except Nairobi to the recruiting of labour.

VENEZUELA.

The German warships Gazelle, Panther, and Vineta yesterday shelled the fortress of San Carlos which was mentioned on the 19th instant in connection with the attempt made by the Panther to effect an entrance into the Gulf of Maracaibo. The fortress answered the fire. The village of San Carlos was burned by the shells. Mr. Bowen has informed the representatives of the Powers at Washington that Venezuela makes the raising of the blockade a condition precedent to the formal opening of the negociations.

THE KAISER AND THE SOCIALISTS.

The action of the President of the Reichstag, in prohibiting the Socialists discussing the Kaiser's speeches in connection with Herr Krupp in which he denounced the Socialists, is condmned by the whole of the German Press. The Socialists have convened numerous workmen's meetings to protest.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

RECEIVED BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says that the King and Queen have received the Duke and Duchess of Orleans at Buckingham Palace.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE REJECTION OF GENERAL VILJOEN'S OFFER.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables from London :—

It appears that General Viljoen on offering to serve in Somaliland received a most friendly letter from Lord Roberts acknowledging his offer. Subsequently his services were refused.

General Viljoen attributes this to War Office displeasure at his book on the War in which British officers are criticised.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The following Public Works Department postings are announced :—

Assistant Engineer J. M. Ray is transferred from Hyderabad to the Central Provinces.

Mr. G. Richards from Burma is posted as Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bombay,

DEATH OF MR G. McCARRON.

The death from dysentery at Delhi of Mr. G. McCarron, Editor of the "Morning Post," is reported.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Walter Bree Hesketh Biggs has resigned his appointment as Honorary Chaplain of the 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will inspect the Station Hospital, Colaba, at 8-15 a. m., on Saturday, the 24th instant.

CRICKET AT LAHORE.

AUTHENTICS vs. THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JANUARY 22.

This match was continued at 11-15 a. m. on Tuesday. Chinnery and Raphael added 43 runs before Chinnery was well caught by Lumsden at short leg for a useful 25. Key joined Raphael, and added 21 runs before Raphael was caught at short slip for a hard hit 37. Simpson-Hayward and Tomkinson made no stand, and then Kershaw joined Key, but he very foolishly run the captain out when the total was only 90. But when Powys-Keck joined Kershaw he made up his mistake by playing a very good innings of 31 not out, the last two wickets adding 55 runs, which left the Punjab to get 194 to win, and which they failed to do. Only Cookson played Simpson-Hayward with any confidence. The fielding of the Authentics was brilliant, and it was as much due to their fielding and catching as to Simpson-Hayward's fine bowling performance that won them a very exciting match by a huudred runs, the match being over by 4 o'clock. Scores :—

AUTHENTICS.

First innings.		Second innings.	
Chinnery, b Robinson	4	c Lumsden, b Cairns	25
Hornby, c and b Robinson	9	c Champain, b Robinson	2
Hollins, c Stockley, b Casirns	31	c and b Lumsden	1
Williams, c Cairns, b Portman	7	b Lumsden	4
Key, c Lumsden, b Portman	52	run out	15
Simpson-Hayward, c Ahsan-ul-Lux, b Robinson	0	c Cairns, b Portman	0
Tomkinson, b Robinson	0	c Fink, b Portman	5
Headlam, c Stockley, b Robinson	11	b Lumsden	0
Raphael, c Portman, b Robinson	11	c Cairns, b Portman	37
Kershaw, c Champain, b Robinson	0	not out	31
Powys-Keck, not out	15	c Cookson, b Robinson	16
Extras	10	Extras	9
Total	150	Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PUNJAB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	15	3	65	8	13	0	67	2
Ahsan-ul-Lux	3	0	11	0	0	0	8	0
Portman	10·4	3	34	2	9	1	31	3
Cairns	5	1	15	1	4	1	11	1
Stockley	5	1	11	0	2	1	1	0
Lumsden	0	0	0	0	10	3	25	3

PUNJAB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Stockley, c Chinnery, b Williams	10	b Simpson-Hayward	26
Collins, c Williams, b Powys-Keck	9	l b w, b Hornby	5
Cookson, b Simpson-Hayward	14	c Key, b Williams	23
Fowke, c Simpson-Hayward, b Hornby	7	l b w, b Williams	3
Asham-ul-Lux, c Hornby, b Simpson-Hayward	10	b Simpson-Hayward	5
Fink, b Powys-Keck	3	c Headlam, b Simpson-Hayward	6
Portman c Hornby, b Simpson-Hayward	10	c Hornby, b Williams	2
Cairns, b Powys-Keck	0	not out	9
H B Champain, run out	19	run out	3
Robinson, b Simpson-Hayward	2	b Simpson-Hayward	1
Lumsden, not out	1	b Simpson-Hayward	0
Extras	16	Extras	6
Total	101	Total	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUTHENTICS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Powys-Keck	14	8	21	3	5	0	11	0
Williams *	7	0	24	1	8	1	34	3
Simpson-Hayward	15	8	25	4	10·2	3	20	5
Hornby	7	3	14	1	8	2	23	1

*Bowled one no ball.

ALLEGED ARSON AND CHEATING.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST YARN DEALERS.

POONA, JANUARY 22.

Mr. Painter, the Sholapur First Class Magistrate, yesterday committed Shrikisson Ramchunder, Narsingdas Sakhatmal, and Gurapa Bachapa to the Sessions on charges of arson and cheating.

In his order the Magistrate said the accused were charged with having conspired to set the Sangir Theatre on fire on the 3rd August, 1901. There was also a further accusation of cheating preferred against the second accused. The latter was engineering a "corner" in No. 20s yarn, and he entered into an agreement with a Hyderabad firm to advance the money necessary, with the stipulation that the yarn on which money was advanced should be stored in the theatre until redemption. The agent of the Hyderabad firm came to Sholapur with the money and paid the persons, who were pointed out by Narsingdas as those selling the yarn, trusting to Narsingdas' assurance that the yarn was being sent to the theatre as fast as it was purchased. Nursingdas only sent a portion to the theatre and disposed of the remainder. After insurance had been effected for two lakhs, the Hyderabad agent went to the theatre and found only a portion of the yarn there. Narsingdas told the agent that it was all there, and would be counted in his presence the next morning. Then Narsingdas appears to have arranged with two other accused, his servants, who set the yarn on fire that night by soaking it with kerosine and igniting it. This was done after many difficulties had been overcome by the first accused. The Magistrate, continuing. said : "The evidence concerning the above alleged facts is "prima facie," and strongly justifies the committal of the accused to the Sessions on a charge of arson against all three accused, and an additional charge of cheating against Narsingdas.

He, therefore, committed them for trial under Sections 456 and 420, Indian Penal Code.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

In the City to-day 134 cases and 114 deaths have been recorded, the total mortality being 125.

Plague has also commenced in the Cantonment. To-day's returns show 15 cases and 6 deaths.

A plague case occurred in the Fergusson College, and it is closed for nearly one month.

DEATH OF A BLIND PLEADER.

Mr. Nana Narayen Bhore, a well known blind pleader, died of plague to-day in the City. Deceased was totally blind, and it was an unique sight to see him arguing cases without the aid of law books or notes. He had a lucrative practice. He was the only Mahratta pleader in Poona. His Highness the Gackwar liked him very much, and gave him substantial support for his education. The funeral was largely attended.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

VIGOROUS SPEECHES.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 23.

The Australian papers just to hand contain the following telegrams :—

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Pietermaritzburg, said :—"We must place it beyond the power of anyone or any party to undo the results of the war." He made a strong appeal for unity.

His speech at Ladysmith evoked an enthusiastic reception. At Pretoria he said "though somewhat appalled by the magnitude of my task, I am still sanguine of the results."

THE GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The German naval estimates provide for the erection in Berlin, at a cost of £300,000, of handsome buildings for the accommodation of the Board of Admiralty and officials.

THE SAXONY ROYAL SCANDAL.

PRINCESS DEMANDS DIVORCE.

Princess Louise has demanded an absolute divorce from her husband.

MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

POSSIBILITIES OF SYSTEM.

CURRENT NEWS AT SEA.

Marconi asserts that 200 words a minute will be possible with the new system. He has arranged to supply a trans-Atlantic liner daily with news of the world while the vessel is traversing the ocean.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

HOLIDAY HINTS.

WOMEN AS SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A FEW RECIPES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

AT the present season of the year, when family festivities come treading swiftly on each other's heels, it is quite astonishing how quickly one's stock of evening gowns seems to become exhausted. Graceful and charming as the modes for dance and dinner dresses are this winter, they demand an immense amount of variety in colour, in fabric, and in design, and they bring limitless extravagance in their train. The delicate tulles and gauzy chiffons, and even the less fragile embroidered nets and silk muslins, are only admirable as long as their first freshness lasts. After being worn even at one or two dances they are inclined to present a sadly crushed and depressed appearance. Where economy is at all an object, evening gowns in soft Oriental satin are excellent investments, while the English floral brocades also wear well and look well from first to last. These brocades are specially appropriate to the picturesque modes which prevail at the moment, and which allow of the wearing of draped fichus in lace or net, and those graceful lace flounces falling from the elbows, which have such a quaint suggestion of old-world charm and grace about them, and which look particularly pretty for dinner-dresses and tea gowns. Children's parties will be occupying the attention of many fond mothers during the next few weeks, and the question as to what their daughters shall wear on these festive occasions may probably be troubling some of them at the present moment. It is as well to remember that children, and in fact young girls in the schoolroom also, cannot possibly be too simply dressed. Nothing is in worse taste than for a little girl's party-frock to be a miniature replica of her mother's ball-gown. Soft white washing silk is the ideal fabric for a small girl's dance dress, hanging in full, straight folds, in the American fashion, back and front, from a yoke of the same silk, trimmed with lace insertions. Long silk sleeves should finish the costume. For girls a little older gathered bodices drawn in at the waist, under a band of white Louisine silk ribbon, are best ; but for the materials for these dresses also there is nothing nicer than the white soft silks already described. Transparent yokes of chemisettes or lace are pretty for these older girls, with silk sleeves to the elbow, finished there with deep frills of lace. As far as evening cloaks are concerned, whether for young girls or for their elders, nothing is more comfortable or less likely to encourage the wearer to catch a bad cold than a long loose coat, made quite high to the throat and with ample sleeves, finished with practical cuffs that can be buttoned quite closely round the wrist.

Among the various new careers which have been in late years thrown open to educated women, perhaps none offer more attractions and keener interest than that of the work of the Sanitary Inspector. Fifty years ago the most elementary hygienic laws nowadays taught to every Board school child, were scarcely known, and the modern Sanitary Inspector would have been regarded, at the mildest, as a faddist. But the growth of medical science has changed all that ; the healthy or unhealthy surroundings of each individual man are no longer looked upon as his own personal affair ; he is now protected and cared for as a unit in the general welfare of the State. The rapid growth of the population during the last half-century, the change in the economic situation, involving the massing together of immense numbers of lower class workers in our large towns, has rendered imperative a careful watch over overcrowding, and the spread of dirt and disease. It has been found necessary to protect the worker, not only in his own poor tenement, but also at his work in the overcrowded deathtrap which a workshop sometimes is. The State accomplished this by passing a series of Factory Acts, rendering it imperative that all these workshops should be subject to visits from Government officials, namely, trained Sanitary Inspectors. A fine example was set by Glasgow many years ago in utilising women for inspecting the slums of that great and notoriously overcrowded city. Yet the profession of trained inspector was not considered possible or suitable for our sex until 1893. In that year the Vestry of Kensington pluckily made a new departure by appointing Miss Deane and Miss Squire to be "Workshop Inspectors." Apart from furnishing a novel employment for energetic and educated women, the value of this step was incalculable. No man could possibly supervise the sanitary arrangements for the vast army of women and girl workers in factories, and it was notorious, among those in the "know," that many of these poor creatures would put up silently with unhealthy surroundings rather than carry their grievances to the male official. In 1895 Miss Squire had so justified the choice of the Vestry that she was appointed by the Local Government Board full Sanitary Inspector, with all the usual discretionary powers attached to that office. Another lady, Miss Grey, was shortly appointed to the same position by the Islington Vestry. Since then the number has gradually increased, till there are now nineteen women inspectors working under the Borough Councils, not counting three appointments at West Ham. Their work consists in the inspection of all public places where women work, including the homes of all women who take in outside work ; tenement house visiting ; and last, but by no means least, investigating the causes of infectious disease.

On making inquiry one finds that at present the woman Sanitary Inspector has so far been an unqualified success. The County Councils are now employing women as inspectors "under the Infant Life Protection and Shop Hours Act." It is essential that the applicant should be thoroughly healthy, a good walker, and fond of outdoor life, for the hours on duty which are from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., except Saturday, which is a half-holiday, are mainly spent in outdoor work. The necessary Course of Training for taking the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board can be commenced at the age of twenty-one. No application for an appointment can be made under twenty-five or over forty years of age. The pay, as compared with that of other women's employments, is distinctly good, ranging from £80 to a maximum of £150. In order to qualify for a London post it is necessary to hold the full certificate, but the Sanitary Institute certificate is sufficient for a provincial appointment. There are at present four centres in London where the training for the necessary subjects may be obtained —the National Health Society, King's College, Bedford College, and the Sanitary Institute. The subjects for the full course of training are divided into preliminary and technical, and include for the latter elementary physics and chemistry in relation to water soil, air, and ventilation ; municipal hygiene, elementary statistical methods, and building construction. The cost of the training is wonderfully moderate, only twelve guineas and an extra small expense for books, provided the student is able to pass her examination at the end of the first six months' course.

The following are four simple desserts for the young housekeeper who likes to try new things : Creme Diplomate.—Whip one pint of sweet cream very stiff. Sweeten to taste and add three stalks of ginger (cut as small as possible), a quarter of an ounce of dissolved ginger, and a large glass of sherry. Beat all together and put in a mould in a cool place. When stiff turn over and serve. Fig Pudding.—Half a pound of dried figs, half a pound of dried bread crumbs, half a pound of beef suet, two eggs and four ounces of sugar. Soak the figs in hot water until soft ; strain the water and chop the figs very fine with the suet, crumbs, and sugar. When thoroughly mixed and chopped add the two eggs, beaten until very light. Pour into a buttered mould and boil for four hours. Serve with wine sauce. Rice Cream.—Boil six ounces of rice in three cups of cream and a pinch of salt until tender. Then mix with it half an ounce of gelatine which has been soaked in cold water ; when it is well mixed remove it from the fire and add the beaten yolks of six eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and, when cold, one glass of sherry and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth ; pour into a mould and place on ice to get firm. Serve on a glass dish and garnish with macaroons. Apples with Cream.—Peel, core and quarter half a dozen large tart apples ; boil in a rich sugar syrup until tender, but not broken. Place in a glass dish, boil the syrup a little longer and then pour over the apples. When cold, cover with a thin layer of red currant jelly, and over all put a thick layer of whipped cream sweetened with sugar.

"A Society Butterfly" says :—Reaction is a law of nature ; for example, the dissipated tendencies of Merry England under Charles II. were chiefly due to the austere rule of the Lord Protector Cromwell. Repression produces expansion ; even a woman—like a steam engine—must have some sort of a safety-valve ! Our friend the Duchess of Kennaquhair, has been in the clutches of a self-denying ordinance ; she has chaperoned her young kinswoman, done some duty visits, and even steered clear of Monte Carlo. But virtue was not, in this case, its own reward ; for she suffered from a deadly dulness, and declared that since the Hartopp case ended, there has not even been an amusing topic of conversation. Baron Goldstein—one of her most faithful friends and counsellors—had just arrived on the Riviera, was consulted on the situation, and at once prescribed a visit to Monte Carlo. So the Duchess moted over to "Monte," and was received with due honour by her admiring financier. Monte Carlo is so small and so beautifully kept, that people walk from one place to another, even at night, and in white satin shoes. In fact, to walk far is impossible : everything centres round the Casino, and three big buildings, Ciro's, the Bank, and the Mont de Piete, comprise most people, places, and things. Baron Golestein conducted our friend up the broad steps of the Casino, and they were soon in the well-known room with its Moorish decorations, gambling tables, and glitter of gold and silver. Roulette attracts the more prudent players, for the minimum stake is a five franc piece—or a "cart-wheel" as the Duchess calls it—which, of course, can be increased at pleasure to a hundred franc piece, known as a "plaque," or to the maximum, six thousand francs (£240). "Trente-et-quarante" is for the richer or more reckless gamblers ; and our Duchess at once proceeded to try her luck at this, having previously told the Baron that he must "find the funds and stand the racket." Rich men are safe to win at the tables, and the money Baron Goldstein planked down soon multiplied itself into a tempting pile of notes and gold. Then they had a turn at roulette, backing red, which came up ten times in succession, and the Duchess at last left the gambling rooms the lucky winner of ten thousand francs (£400).

The Duchess of Kennaquhair has an eye for the beautiful, and delights in the charming garden, with their palms and exotic plants. She and the Baron strolled around, talking to a few friends, and discussing the recent news of the Humbert arrest. They afterwards made their way to the shooting ground, for the Baron was a crack shot, and wanted to have "a go" at the pigeons. Surely this is the most peculiar as well as the most picturesque of shooting places. Backed by the cliff, the narrow lawn gives space for a fair shot, and then dips down a sheer precipice into the sea. The Duchess watched the sport (?) for a while, and then proposed luncheon, and listening to some music. Retracing their steps, they passed a flower stall, and Baron Goldstein presented the Duchess with a fifty franc bouquet of fragrant flowers. He proposed Ciro's, but she said she was tired of it, and insisted on going to a little restaurant on the hill, kept by a handsome Frenchwoman, who gave them a dainty fish luncheon worthy of Greenwich in its palmiest days. Then the Duchess paid a few calls, but—as she described it—"drew blank." Lady Wilton was not at "Le Nid," and Mrs. Bischoffsheim had not yet arrived at the Villa Henriette. Later on our Duchess and her companion went to the luxurious concert-room and heard Tannhauser splendidly performed. Then tea, more talk, adieux, and a moonlight spin back to Beaulieu.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Will the cycle tax ever be brought into force or is it a cyclists' bogey that makes its appearance at frequent intervals at Rural and other Council meetings ? At the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture recently, a member proposed a resolution that cycles and motor cars should be taxed, the former 2s. 6d., with exemption to workmen's cycles, the proceeds thereof to be devoted to the maintenance of the highways. The motion was hotly attacked, but finally passed with a majority of one vote. The agriculturists have always been very antagonistic to the cycle, for what reason it is difficult to imagine, unless their minds cannot grasp the necessity or importance of anything outside the range of farming. Anyhow, a tax of 2s. 6d. would produce little if any income for road repairing, after the cost of collecting has been deducted. To be of any financial benefit it would have to be considerably higher.

Trick riding still continues to occupy a prominent position at the Music Halls and other places of amusement throughout the country. The feats performed being of a hazardous and sensational character. Small "basin" tracks are old-fashioned in themselves, and "looping the loop" has failed to draw in the same manner as when first introduced, so the artistes are introducing novelties in order to make the performances of a more dangerous nature. We have before referred to a troup of riders who perform on a basin track suspended in the air, but now "Dan" Canary has gone one better. His turn consists of riding up a spiral plane, 380 feet long and particularly narrow, on to a small track 40 feet above the ground. Here he circles round and round and performs Sunday tricks, and then rides off on to a narrow platform, and still riding, descends to the ground again by means of a flight of stairs 94 feet long. The whole performance is done without a single dismount.

Thus early in the year particulars are published of a big professional meeting to be held at Canning Town track on Easter Monday, under the direction of the West Ham United Football Club. The promoters hope by offering good prizes to attract the Continental riders and so ensure a good gate. The principal event will be a paced race over a distance of fifty miles, for which prices are offered as follows : —£50 first ; £20 second, and £10 third. Two handicaps will also be run for prizes £7 ; £3 and £1 10s. The prizes offered in the fifty miles race, are of very good value as prizes go in this country, and should result in a very good entry being received,

Many cyclists seem to think that it is necessary to take the bearings of their machines to pieces in order to clean them, but such is not the case unless it is suspected that a ball be broken. To clean, squirt paraffin through the bearings either by means of a syringe or an oil-can. The wheels should be freely spun after each application of the paraffin until the oil runs out of the sides of the bearings perfectly clean and clear. The machine should then be laid on its side so that the bearings may drain for a short time after which it should be raised to its natural position, and lubricated with oil of a good body. Many of the oils sold are really too thin, because such oils readily escape from the bearings. Another point—do not oil the machine every time you use it, once a week is quite often enough.

Those who have not the inclination or are not physically fit to indulge in winter riding, will find walking a capital exercise to keep the muscles of the legs in a proper degree of fitness for re-uming the bicycle on the arrival of longer and brighter days. The officers of the Essex Cycling Club are convinced on this point, and arrange many pleasant walks amongst their members. On Boxing Day a fourteen miles handicap was arranged, the course being from Ilford to Woodford Bridge. The winner—a veteran, with 24 min. 30 secs. start—completed the journey in 2 hr. 31 min. 33 sec.

Fifteen pounds damages was granted against a cyclist who had knocked over a pedestrian when riding at night without a lamp on his machine. We have frequently reiterated the advice of always carrying a lamp when cycling after dark. If a rider places no value on his own safety he should at least respect the safety of others. No sympathy can be given a rider who is guilty of negligence in this respect.

Having met with an accident through a barrow being left in the road after dark, a cyclist sought the assistance of the Birmingham Centre of the National Cyclists Union to take up the case for him After consultation with its legal adviser the Union declined to take any further steps in the matter, since the rider's machine, at the time of the accident was brakeless. Here is another instance of the necessity of only riding fully equipped machines. Had the rider, taken the simple precaution of having a brake fitted, his case would have been taken up and possibly damages awarded him.

There is nothing so satisfying to the rider as a silent running machine. Ill-fitting pump clips have a lot to answer for in this respect. A pump clip that holds the inflator firmly is that made by the Dunlop Co., and being made of leather the clips are not liable to deteriorate as rubber does, and there is no chance of the enamel becoming nipped or scratched.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Charles F. Meyer, Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay, has vacated his office.

Captain R. S. Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, from the 23rd March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Probationary Third Grade, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, has passed an examination in Kanarese.

The services of Mr. C. W. Chitty, B.A., (Cantab.) Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Government in the Home Department.

Captain H. P. E. Parker, 29th Baluch Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant G. Newcome.

Mr. C. S. Marston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Magistrate of the Second Class, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is invested with power to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr. C P R. Young, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, acts as Clerk of the Crown vice M. H. Starling, B. A., L. L. B., Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S. on relief, becomes Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. E. Priestley acts as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Poona District, pending further orders.

Mr. T. B. Fry becomes First Grade Conservator of Forests, Mr. W. A Talbot Second Grade Conservator of Forests, Mr. R. S. F. Fagan, Third Grade Conservator of Forests, and Mr. F. Gleadow First Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks is appointed Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, with effect from the 7th January 1902.

Mr. J. Pollen, B. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-three days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and seven days with effect from the 9th January

Mr. E Lawrence, B. A., I. C. S., is appointed President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee during the absence of Mr. J. Pollen, B. A., LL. D., I. C. S., on leave.

Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months and a half in continuation of privilege leave.

The following appointments have been made :—Mr. H. W. Keys to be Second Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests vice Mr. G. K. Betham, retired. Mr G. P. Millet to be Second Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests vice Mr. F. Gleadow, promoted. Mr. W. F. D. Fisher to be third Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests vice Mr H W Keys, promoted. Mr O. H. L. Napier to be Third Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Millett, promoted. Mr. A. G. Edie to be Fourth Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Fisher, promoted. Mr. E. M. Hodgson to be Fourth Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Napier promoted. Mr. C. S. McKenzie to be First Grade Assistant Conservator of Forests vice Nr. Edie, promoted. Mr. H. L. Newman to be First Grade Assistant Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Hodgson, promoted.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., is appointed on special duty, with effect from the 15th December, for the purpose of making an inquiry into the condition of the Guzarat Talukdars.

Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, on leave with effect from the 3rd January 1903.

Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for twelve months, with effect from the 3rd January.

Mr. F. L. Sprott, Principal, College of Science, Poona, is granted furlough for one year from the 18th April.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed to the Civil Service of India and to the Presidency of Bombay in the following order :—Robert Duncan Bell, John Edwin Clapham Jukes, Percy Barnes Haigh, Raymond Evelyn Gibson, John Thomas Scotson, John Monteath, and James Campbell Ker.

Captain E. G. R. Whitcombe, I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad.

Mr. G. Richards, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, is, on return to Government service, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

The services of Captain G. Lamb, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government in the Home Department.

THE CRESCENT SITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I entirely agree with the views expressed in the letter published by you to-day from "British Visitor" with regard to the "Crescent Site."

An open space once lost is lost for ever. If therefore, any considerable number of residents favour the retention of this open space, cannot they make their voices heard or signatures seen before it is too late ?

It is possible that a memorial influentially signed would be easier to negotiate than a meeting at the Town Hall or elsewhere as suggested by your correspondent. A memorial might also command more respect than a resolution passed by a majority, however large.

The hand of the Improvement Trust has been of late heavy on open spaces. It will be useless for us to "wake up" and protest after the mischief is done. If it is necessary to pillage the open spaces which formed one of the finest features of this beautiful city in order to inaugurate street and other schemes, which after all are more or less experimental, it may well be doubted whether the Improvement Trust is the blessing for Bombay which it promised to be.

Let the Trustees for the Improvement of the City by beautifying this "CrescentSite," and converting it into a garden or by handing it over to the Corporation or to Government for this purpose, make a lasting and conspicuous improvement in a part of Bombay which though as important as any, has in the opinion of many hitherto suffered at their hands.

I should be happy to contribute towards the expense of a memorial if Mr. Wacha can circulate one.—Yours, &c.

BRITISH RESIDENT,

THE BUILDING CRAZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Before starting with the Colaba Reclamation scheme and building up the Crescent Site, one of the finest in Bombay, will the Improvement Trust pause and ask themselves the following questions ?

How many building sites belonging to both the Port Trust and Improvement Trust between Colaba and Bori Bunder are still available for building purposes, and whether there is any reasonable likelihood of these being taken up in the near future ? How many of the new houses on Apollo Reclamation are still vacant, and how many of the new buildings that have been erected are mortgaged, and how many have already changed hands and how many more are in the market without finding purchasers ? I know of a house just opposite to the Tramway Offices which was sold for Rs. 19,000 though it is said to have cost the owner over Rs. 30,000. Further a glance at your advertisement columns will show the number of bungalows on and around Malabar Hill that are vacant. This ought clearly to show that there is no demand at least for ten years for any more bungalows and houses for the upper and upper middle classes. What is wanted is cheap good houses for the middle and poor classes Instead of spending lakhs and lakhs in reclaiming the sea and overcrowding one of the few healthy quarters which has been already built upon on all sides why not spend the money in opening up some of the suburbs of Bombay, Matoonga, Sion, Chimboor or Trombay and lay out plots for buildings, carry the electric tram to these parts, and thus relieve the congested parts of Bombay. If the Improvement Trust fails in its duties it is high time that the public men of Bombay should move in the matter and call a meeting of the inhabitants to enter their respectful but firm protest in a petition to Government.—Yours &c.

Bombay, January 22. U

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT, M. P., IN BOMBAY.

ADDRESS TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday afternoon Sir Howard Vincent, M. P. for Central Sheffield, delivered an address in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce before the members of that body and a representative gathering of business men of the city on the subject of "The Empire, its trade and development within the Empire." Sir Howard has been in Bombay for several days, having returned here from Delhi by way of Karachi. He delivered the address in response to an unanimous request made by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, the president of the Chamber, occupied the chair. There were present :—

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Dick of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. (Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce) occupied the chair, and among those present were :—Mr H. Courtenay Wright (Messrs. Wallace & Co), Mr. A. M. Monteath (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co). Mr. A. Abercrombie (Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co.), Mr W. W. Petrie (Messrs Ralli Brothers), Mr F T Reckards (Deputy Agent, G I P Ry), Mr Frank Ritchie (Superintendent, P & O Co) Sir George Mackenzie (B I S N Co), Mr C B Lynch (Messrs Craigie, Lynch & Owen), Mr C H Armstrong (Messrs Lyon and Co), Mr J Begbie (Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bombay), Mr F A Reddie (Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co), Mr Sassoon J David (Messrs S J David & Co), Mr John Stiven (Agent, Chartered Bank of India), Mr R W L Dunlop (Messrs Crawford, Brown & Co), Mr A Leslie (Messrs Greaves, Cotton & Co). Mr R Ditchburn (Messrs Shepherd & Co), Mr F C Macrae (Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co). Mr W E Crum. Mr Nigel F Paton and Mr H E Harrington (Messrs W & A Graham & Co), Mr W Moir (Commercial Bank), Mr Y Matsuo (Yokohama Specie Bank), Mr Jehangir B Petit (Messrs J B Petit & Co) Sir Jamestjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Bart Mr Milward-Bason (Messrs Samuel Fitz & Co), Mr James MacDonald Mr C F Meyer (Standard Oil Company, New York and Vice-Consul, U S A). Mr H Stanley Reed and Mr F St G Gratwick ("Times of India "), Mr W F Haffkine, C I E (Director in Chief, Plague Research Laboratory), Lieutenant-Colonel C M Porter, R E (Mint Master, Bombay) the Hon'ble Mr John Tate, M I C E (Secretary to Government, P.W.D.), the Hon'ble Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. Mackichan (Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University) the Hon'ble Mr. W.C. Hughes, CIE (Chairman, Port Trust), Lieutenant-Colonel J Crimmin, IMS (Health Officer of the Port), Lieutenant Colonel H P Dimmock, IMS, Mr. W T Morrison ICS (Secretary to Government) Captain G H Hewitt, RA, Mr J Sanders Slater (Chief Presidency Magirtrate), Mr EL Cappel, ICS (Acting Commissioner of Customs) Mr Mulji B Barbhaya (President, Municipal Corporation), Mr D E Wacha, Mr C Crommelin (General Traffic Manager, B B and C I Railway), Captain T Jackson IMS, Captain Christtan., R N, Captain Parfitt (P and O S N Co), Mr L N Banajee (Prothonotary, High Court), Mr W F Hamilton (Messrs C H B Forbes and Co.), Mr. J Humphrey (Messrs. Latham & Co), Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Kassinathjee, J P, Mr James Adams (Under-Secretary, P W D), Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, J P, Mr F A Prevost (Standard Life Assurance), Mr. Paterson-Brown (Oriental Life Insurance Co), Mr. P de Bure (Messageries Maritimes), Khan Bahadur M C Murzban, CIE (Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality) Mr, G A Anderson (Consulting Engineer, PWD (Mr J H Davey (Eastern Telegraph Co, Ld) Major W B Bannerman IMS (Superintendent, Plague Research Laboratory) Mr E H Taylor ("Bombay Gazette"), Ven'ble Archdeacon W E Scott, Mr S Rebsch (Chairman Improvement Trust) Mr W C Anderson (Chief Auditor G I P Railway) Mr John Wallace C E and Mr S M Ratnagur ("Indian Textile Journal") Mr F F Gordon and Mr R D Hughes ("Advocate of India") Mr H C Kirkpatrick, Rev Father Wallrath S J., Rev. R MacOmish and Rev R Scott (Wilson College) Major C R. Hoskyn, R.E. (Chief Auditor B B and C I Railway) Mr E H Aitken (Chief Account Officer, Customs) Mr H C. Coorlavala, (Collector of Income Tax), Mr Tulsidas Tribhuwandas, Mr. N. F Moos (Director, Government Observatory), Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, I C. S. (Oriental Translator to Government), Mr. A M. Tod (New Zealand Insurance Co) Mr H F Wagstaff (South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand), Messrs D A Purdie, J W Rice, and J P Watson, Captain J B Macfadyen, Messrs E L Barton, Alex. Mackenzie, Frank Anderson, A G Christiansen, Jamsetjee A Wadia, and Rustom B Jejeebhoy, Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram Mr Walter Procter (Master Bombay Trades Association), Mr J D McBain (Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada) Mr David Gostling (Messrs Gostling and Morris), Mr G R Johnstone (Messrs Grindlay, Groom and Co) Representative of Presidency Mills ,Company, Limited, Mr S D Khote, Mr, Khursedji Nussarwanji Wadia, Mr S B Power, Mr D M Inglis (Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.) Mr P L Wright (Messrs George Service and Co), Mr R M. D Wadia ; Mr Gahagan (Messrs George Gahagan and Co) Mr T- Kusumato (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) Mr H M MacIntyre (International Banking Corporation) Representatives of Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company and Naronji Mills, Messrs Carrimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Mr S C Powell (Messrs John Dickinson and Co) Mr Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr Callianjee Amerdas (Messrs Chugondas and Co), Representatives of the Grain Merchants Association, Mr Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, the Principal of the Accountancy Institution Ripon Manufacturing Company, Mr B F Patell (Principal, Elphinstone High School) Representative of Messrs, Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co., Editor ("Bombay Samachar ") Mr Narimnn Pohwalla Mr H D Bamji, Mr F B Kangs, Messrs Vithaldas Thackersey, E Comber (Messrs Lyon & Co) H S Symons, G Lund the Hon ble Mr S M Moses Colonel Olivier R E, Mr C Vernon, Khan Bahadur D R Chichgar, Messrs J Fairclough, D Morris W M Ball, S. Hampson Mr Frederick Noel-Paton, (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce) Mr C J Michael, Assistant Secretary, and many others.

The Chairman, in introducing Sir Howard to the assembly, said that he (Sir Howard) had offered to address the Chamber, and the Committee were of opinion that the opportunity ought not to be lost of listening to such an able speaker on such an important subject, and he felt sure that the representative gathering testified to the wisdom of the Chamber in calling the meeting. Sir Howard Vincent was by no means a stranger to them. Some of those present might possibly remember him when he was in India eighteen years ago ; they all knew him as an active and energetic member of Parliament, but probably he was best known to them for his writings upon the particular subject upon which he would address them that afternoon. The subject was a very large one, and Sir Howard would doubtless find among them a good many who would be unable to agree with him. But, at any rate, they would all, he was certain, be exceedingly pleased and interested to hear anything Sir Howard might have to say. (Applause).

SIR HOWARD VINCENT.

Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., was cordially received. He said:—My first duty, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, is to thank you for the courtesy of your invitation to address you this afternoon upon the trade of the British Empire and its development within the Empire. It is however, needless to say anything even if one could to direct the attention to the subject of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay. This great City of Bombay, with its three-quarters of a million inhabitants, with fleets of merchantmen flying the British flag moored in its vast harbour, which attracted the attention of Cromwell, is assuredly the brightest jewel remaining to us in the diadem of Charles II, if not indeed in that of the whole House of Stuart. Of little avail, however, would it have been for the British Crown to have received, in 1661, this gift from those intrepid explorers of past centuries, the Portuguese, to whom the English of to-day owe so much, had it not been for the far-reaching intelligence and the dogged perseverance of the merchants of Bombay. To them more than to any other do the British owe the Imperial Sovereignty of the Empire of India. The more one sees of India now for the first time in its long history a United Empire, with its 1 800,000 square miles of territory, its three hundred million inhabitants, the more one studies the work of the British Government for its Princes and its people, the more wonderful does it appear, the greater its boundless possibilities for the future. Some who are here present will have witnessed that recent extraordinary concourse of Chiefs and races and peoples and languages at Delhi, the unalloyed success of which was so greatly owing to the initiative, the ability, and the energy of the Viceroy and those assisting him. Some will also have been present at the Imperial Assemblage in London for the Coronation of the King-Emperor Edward VII. To each and all of these the memory will remain for all time of magnificent pageants illustrative of world-wide dominion, of power, overlands and seas, of wealth, of loyalty, of unity, and of attachment, as the "Muslim Herald" puts it, to the permanent connection of India with the British. But will it have occurred simultaneously to all that this Empire in Europe, in Asia, in America and in Africa, in Australasia and in Oceania, with its continents and its islands, with its seventy separate Governments, with its forces guarding its gateways of every ocean and regulating the maritime progress of the nation, is due, not to the ambition of a Caesar, not to the prowess of a General or an Admiral, but to the enterprise and to the courage of British merchants anxious by honest and fair means, by loyal and fair means, to extend the trade of their countrymen. Will these merchants now in the zenith of their power call a halt, or will they, unaffected by the

GROWING LUXURY OF THE AGE

push onwards still towards that which I term the excelsior the development of British trade within the British Empire? It is to ask you, representatives of the commercial community of Bombay, to consider this question now and in the future that I venture for a short time to enlist your kindly attention. My only title thereto is the fact that it has been my privilege to devote nearly twenty years of Parliamentary life to this subject, and in pursuance of it to visit every place where the Union Jack has flown or is flying, and for the privilege of making the acquaintance of the leaders of the Empire of the present day, and it has been my good fortune to address many Chambers of Commerce, but I can truly say, Mr. Secretary, that I have never read the report of a Chamber giving clearer information upon all matters relating to local trade than the volume you have been so good as to place in my hands with respect to the past year. (Applause.) In France and Germany, Chambers of Commerce are almost State Institutions to which all respectable persons engaged in commerce belong. They often enjoy considerable incomes by the levying of an authorised tax. They are consulted by the Government and carry weight upon all commercial matters. Further than this they have established admirable commercial colleges giving an unrivalled commercial education which our youth so sadly lack. In Great Britain unfortunately the Chamber of Commerce is too often but a poorly supported voluntary club, dining together annually, but leaving its work to a handful of public-spirited men, with leisure upon their hands. Here in Bombay and as in Bengal one finds a state of affairs more nearly approaching the continental system. Strong chambers such as this one, to which the majority of those who are anybody in commerce or shipping, belong, recognised by the Government nominating a member to the Council of the Governor-General and of the Presidency Governors, and receiving also like Sir Montague Turner, the Chairman of the Chamber of Calcutta, deserved recognitions of honour from the Sovereign. Under circumstances such as these the influence of the Bombay Chamber, great in India, may make itself

FELT EVEN BEYOND INDIA.

The detailed tables appended to your reports are interesting. But if you will allow me to say so they leave in my eyes one very glaring defect. They (and, indeed, Indian Statistics generally) make no distinctions between British trade and foreign trade. They define all over-sea trade as foreign trade. Indeed the word foreign is used quite indiscriminately, whether British or Foreign. Now imports from, or exports to, Great Britain or any part of the British Empire form, it is true, over-sea trade, but it is in no sense foreign trade or trade with foreigners. Why do I direct your notice to this matter? It is to remind you of the course of foreign trade in the British Empire during the past 60 years. It was in the later forties that the crusade of Mr. Cobden bore fruit, and a policy of free imports was inaugurated in Great Britain. It was a policy suited, perhaps, to the times and favoured by transient circumstances. But all the prophecies and all the assurances under which the British people and British Parliament were induced to open their markets, without reciprocity to foreign products, have been falsified. Chief among these promises was that of Richard Cobden in 1844. These were his words:—You have no right to doubt that in 10 years from the time when England inaugurates the glorious era of commercial freedom every civilised country will be free traders to the backbone. What is the answer of 1903? The answer of 1903 is that no single foreign nation and no self-governing British Colony has made the very slightest advance in this direction, and that as foreign port duties and Customs restrictions are imposed with increasing severity upon British trade. The question then arises: Are we justified under such circumstances in maintaining an isolated system which deprives us of all power of commercial negotiation, which enables foreigners to undersell us in our own markets, and makes Great Britain the dumping ground for surplus products of the whole world. At five general elections my constituents of Sheffield, all or nearly all, working men, having to earn daily wages to obtain daily bread, have answered in the negative, and little by little their opinions are gaining ground among the whole electorate of Great Britain. I will quote to you three notable statements on this subject. First that of the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., four times Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland, and whose services to the British Crown and the British people cannot be forgotten. (Applause.) These were his words: "We know that every bit of the world's surface that is not under the English Flag is a country which may be, and probably will be, closed to us by a hostile tariff, and therefore it is that we are anxious above all things to conserve, to unify, to strengthen the Empire because it is the trade that is carried on within the Empire that we look for the vital force of the commerce of this country." Secondly, that of The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P. Secretary of States for the Colonies. (Applause.) These were his words: "There is a universal desire amongst all the members of the Empire for

A CLOSER UNION

between the several branches, and in their opinion it is desirable, nay, it is essential, for the existence of the Empire as such. Experience has taught us that this closer union can be most hopefully approached in the first instance upon its commercial side." The last person which I quote to you is that of the present Prime Minister and the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, M. P., Leader of the House of Commons. His words are:—"Should the Colonies and Dependencies of the empire desire to adopt the policy of Customs Union it would be the duty of the Government to shape their course accordingly." Nor, let me assure you, are these opinions of a purely platonic character. The work of the United Empire Trade League, which I represent to you, has during the past 12 years been quiet and unobstrusive. It has not sought by noisy declamation to force the hands of the Government in order to attain its aims. But none the less is it bearing its goal and scoring at least subsidiary upon subsidiary. A large part of the extra taxation rendered necessary by the South African war, and the day in which we live, has been raised indirectly from the foreigner £8,000,000 on sugar; £2,000,000 on coal and £3,000,000 on the Import of foreign wheat meal, and flour; and now following the example of the Government of India we have also countervailing duties or foreign bounties. Now do you contend that this is a matter entirely within the province of the Electorate at Home and not one in which you, as representative of the city of Bombay, are directly interested or concerned? I submit that this is not so. The future course of British trade lies as much, or more, in our hands than in those of the people in England. By your action and that of Bengal and other parts of India they will largely be guided. The Imperial Conference Meeting last year and attended by the Premiers of all the self-governing Colonies, heard with satisfaction this declaration of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Note Mr. Chamberlain's words:—If we chose, that is to say, if those whom we represent chose, the Empire might be self-sustaining. It is so wide, its products are so various, its climates so different, that there is absolutely nothing which is necessary to our existence, hardly anything which is desirable as a luxury which cannot be produced within the borders of the Empire itself. And the second salient fact is that the Empire at the present time, and especially the United Kingdom, which is the great market of the world, derives the greatest part of its necessaries from foreign countries, and that it exports the largest part of its available produce also to foreign countries. This trade might be the trade, the inter-Imperial trade of the Empire. It is at the present time a trade largely between the Empire and foreign countries. I confess that to my mind this is not a satisfactory state of things, and everything which can possibly tend to increase

THE INTERCHANGE OF PRODUCTS

between the different parts of the Empire is deserving of our cordial encouragement. You can well understand what was the answer of the Colonies. They unanimously resolved.—1. That the principal of the preferential trade between the United Kingdom and his Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire. 2. That with a view to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies and Dependencies, which have not already adopted such a policy, should as far as their circumstances permit give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom by (a) further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom, (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports and (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list. The question I am anxious to put to you is this: Are you as the heirs and successors of the founders of British trade in India with all the influence at your command, with the prestige of a Chamber founded 80 years ago, willing to bear your part in this great imperial work for the unity of the Empire and as Mr. Chamberlain put it "for the existence of the Empire as such?" Let me briefly direct your attention to the course of trade in British India as shown by the admirable statistical abstract from 1890 to 1900-01 presented last session to both Houses of Parliament by command of his Majesty. But again in these tables no distinction was made between British trade and Foreign trade. It is a serious blot. I have had myself to make the analysis. The imports of British merchandise from the United Kingdom and the British Empire in the year 1900-01 exceeded £45,000,000 out of a total import trade of £63 millions sterling. This sum gives at least £10,000,000 a year, in wages to the British artisan and £10,000,000 to the British Mercantile Marine which sends 3,000 British ships every year to the ports of Hindusthan. And speaking of British shipping let me take advantage of the opportunity of congratulating the Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., not only on being President of this Chamber but also upon the honour recently conferred upon him of nomination to the Council of the Governor. The whole shipping community is also to be congratulated upon the report just issued by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

granted by foreign nations, and the recommendation that this unfair competition should be met by a like support to British vessels on the East Coast of Africa and a restriction of coast trade privileges to the flags who grant it to the Union Jack on their Coasts. Let us turn to the exports. The exports from India to the United Kingdom and the British Empire exceed £26,000,000 a year, out of a total of £70 millions. This sum gives at least £10000,000 annually to the Indian producers. It may be contended that this position is so satisfactory, so entirely justifies the hopes and anticipations of the earliest merchant settlers in Bombay, and of the directors of the old East India Company, that it would be difficult to improve upon it, and especially when we see that Germany, France, Austria and Russia buy some £12,000,000 worth of Indian products for £8,000,000 worth of goods, which they send to India, and that the United States with all their protectionist prohibitions are compelled to take £5,000,000 worth of Indian goods in exchange for £1,100,000 worth of American goods. It is, however, quite impossible for anybody to go through the bazars of India and note the large and increasing quantities of inferior foreign goods many falsely marked with British names, despite the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, without a strong suspicion that these returns are not a little misleading, and that many foreign goods coming in British ships, or in transit through Great Britain, are returned as British, and not as foreign goods. Nor can one fail to observe the increasing number of foreign firms and foreign travellers doing business in India. The foreigner, save and except Queen Catharine of Braganza, has done nothing to promote British Sovereignty in India, is doing nothing to maintain it, and I submit that while we are all glad to see and to meet foreigners under our flag, it is only right that they should be required to contribute something more than British subjects for the privilege of selling their goods and growing rich, in markets we have purchased, for ourselves at so great

A SACRIFICE OF BLOOD AND TREASURE.

and maintain under the justice of British laws and under the protection of British Dominion (Applause.) This then is the preference for British trade and British traders over the foreigner, which on behalf of my constituents and of the United Empire Trade League I commend to your consideration. It is a benefit which should be mutual. True, the Indian tax payer derives security on the high seas for his commerce from the British fleet and throughout this world by the British power, without material contribution thereto. But while I strongly favour taxing those who tax us, and requiring the foreigner to pay for the use of the British markets, and the markets of India and the Empire in proportion as he makes us pay for the use of his markets. I have with my friends continually urged either a reduction in or the removal of any duty upon goods, produced within the British Empire and especially upon goods which we ourselves, in the mother country, cannot, by the nature of the climate, produce. Therefore especially should the duty of between 50 and 80 per cent. ad valorem upon the £8 millions worth Indian tea so increasingly essential as a necessary of life for our people be reduced or removed and placed upon foreign goods. The way to bring this about is by placing the British manufacturer and the British Artisan in a more favoured fiscal position in the Indian Markets than the foreigner. The people at Home are not ungrateful. They appreciate and admire the marvellous work done by Englishmen in India and will quickly recognise concessions to their advantage. The Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Calcutta can easily, if they choose, initiate such a movement. From the whole career of Lord Curzon it is safe to say that any effort in this direction will meet with more than verbal Viceregal sympathy. Here are the Viceroy's own words: "It has been the constant duty of the Government of India to balance the Imperial and the Indian aspects of our obligations. If we have" and I myself interpolate the words "if we can" "be helpful to the Empire without detriment to the true interest of the country, than I am sure there is no one who will not be willing to endorse, and to share our responsibility." Indeed a great commercial service was rendered by the Government of India three years ago by the policy of combating by countervailing duties the inequitable system of sugar bounties. Not only has this policy brought to the revenues of India not much short of a crore of rupees levied from the foreigner:—37 1-2 lakhs last year, 24 this, says the able Financial Secretary, Sir Edward Law, always so ready to listen to the views of the Commercial Community. Lord Curzon is quite right when he says that this policy has not been without its effect upon public opinion elsewhere, and played its part in contributing to the practical abolition of these bounties after a quarter of a century of fruitless diplomatic negotiation.

THE RUINED WEST INDIES

in the Carribean Sea owe a great debt of gratitude to the East Indies for the only practical help afforded them in their distress. The recent action also as to the Burmese oil wells shows, too, how determined the Viceroy is not to suffer British natural products and British trade to be placed, if he can help it, under the heel of the foreigner. Lord Curzon will pass soon from the chair of Warren Hastings and other great administrators. But unlike them he will move to even higher offices in the Imperial Government. And as here he has shown rare genius of the times, so in the future he will still have opportunity of exercising all his experience even if his love for the beautiful but chilly art of India, as evidenced in his Delhi Exhibition speech, has to give place to the practical and comfortable consignments of Sheffield, London, Birmingham and other sunless spots to the land of the sun. (Applause.) I would urge you further to the course I have indicated upon this ground, that it is impossible not to foresee a very early change in the commercial relations between Great Britain and India and notably in a considerable replacement of British manufacture of textiles forming the major portion of the imperial trade from Great Britain—£22,000,000 in 1900 out of £37 1-2 millions—by the production of Indian mills. The return of wages from Cawnpore and other manufacturing centres show that with a wage to artificers per mensem, only about half that of the Lancashire factory hand per week, with longer hours of labour, with no restrictions of out put by the action of trades union and strikes with great sobriety and capacity for rapid learning, with coal fields in India already producing seven million tons a year and fresh deposits in Bikanir, under the enlightened Maharajah of that State and elsewhere being brought into working, this competition must increase every year and to British detriment. The working men in Lancashire and the woollen and worsted districts of Yorkshire do not understand this yet as you understand it here. They have not seen as I did this morning at Parel, fifty cotton mill chimneys in full smoke. My own constituents are closely concerned also. Upon the occasion of the last Financial Statement this ominous phrase was used by the Viceroy;—"Sir Edward Law and I are very anxious to see

A LARGE DEVELOPMENT OF STEEL

and iron-making industries in this country. India with its great resources ought to be far more self-supporting than she is. One day she will be a great industrial and manufacturing country." This Lord Curzon strongly endorsed the day before yesterday. "India," he said, "will become much more of a self-providing country than she now is, manufacturing out of her own materials and with her own workmen a great deal she now imports." Read this by the side of the account of the distress at Oldham in Lancashire recorded in today's "Times of India" and draw the obvious conclusion. Therefore I would invite you by timely measures to do what you can betimes, and it is much to lighten the blow which is bound to fall and by giving compensation in one direction to British trade to avert loss in another. Do not be afraid of trespassing out of your province. The writing on the wall is clear. There is a great change coming over the minds of the people of England. There is not the slightest indication of any tariff reduction in any part of the world, for the experience of every Nation is that of the progress enjoyed by America under protection. Of course, we have not stood still either under a directly opposite system, but our progress has been less in proportion. The Empire Trade is the trade which pays, which balances purchases by sales, imports by exports. It is time then that we looked to ourselves and our own interests, thought less about the foreigner, that we checked the enormous growth of foreign manufactured imports coming to our workshop gates, free of all duty, to put our own people out of employment. India,

THE GREATEST POSSESSION

of the British people, can do much to help in the consolidation of the Empire on a commercial basis. What said yesterday the "Times of India:—"Examination shows that all commercial unions reposing on community of material interests tended to the consummation of a political bond while no political association has in fact endured except those that in due time manifested a capacity to evolve some sort of system of commercial union." And it concluded even amid protestations of so called Free Trade, to which you referred in your opening speech:—"There can be no doubt that the issue now pending between Free Trade and Protection is the leading economic question now before Great Britain." In the time at my disposal I have of course only been able to touch the fringe of the question; detailed examination I leave to you. In thanking you, Mr. President and the Bombay Chamber, generally for the great hospitality and courtesy, I would only ask you in considering this matter to bear in mind that we have never had Free Trade or free interchange save in name. Free markets have been met by protection and bounties by Foreign Governments, more and more difficult to surmount. Remember, too, that the British Empire with its thirteen million square miles territory, its varied climates and varied soils producing everything known to man or necessary for its 400 millions of people, is united not alone by sentiment, by loyalty, and by blood, but by seas held far more securely now for Britain than in the days of Nelson. Remember too that Science, Steam and Electricity have annihilated distance, have to a great extent conquered the elements, and have destroyed the Natural Protection of thousands of miles of freightage, promised by Cobden, to the deluded agriculturists of England sixty years ago. Ask yourselves, is it not better to trade with those who will trade with you, with your kith and kin rather than with foreigners, who are eager to sell but who will not buy, who would shut you out from their markets. The weapon is ready to your hand. Add 2 1-2 per cent. to your average tariff of 5 per cent. in respect of foreign goods and give British goods, as does Canada, as is going to do Australia and South Africa an advantage, a preference of one-third at the Bombay Customs House. I conclude then by the message of Mr. Chamberlain on his great mission in South Africa to each and all, to high and low, "Let Britons keep ever in their hearts that we want to unite the Empire. Much has been done, much remains to be done." Will you bear your part? I commend the subject to your earnest consideration. I shall always rejoice at the success.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Abercrombie proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Howard for his address. He could not he said follow Sir Howard in all that he had told them that afternoon, on the question of Free Trade at any rate. He was of the opinion that it had given the subject the necessities of life at the lowest possible cost, and he did not think that any system of protection would do any better than that. The question was an immensely difficult one, and he felt he could not in any way answer the able speech they had just heard although he was unable to agree with him.

Mr. Armstrong, in seconding the proposition, said he was an ardent Free Trader. He remarked that he would be very sorry indeed to see the time when Britain abandoned her free trade policy.

The Rev. Archdeacon Scott, in supporting the resolution, said he was in a difficulty. Although not a commercial man himself, there were several things in Sir Howard Vincent's speech which greatly interested him. Sir Howard had said that £2,000,000 had been raised by the tax on wheat.

Sir Howard pointed out that it was the tax on sugar to which he had alluded.

The Rev. Archdeacon continued that it appeared to him that it was not the foreigner who would have to pay that tax, but the unfortunate man who had to buy the loaf of bread.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha also contributed to the discussion. He said that he thought Sir Howard had missed one point. He had not told them how the problem affected India. There were many anomalism in Indian Industry and Commerce, and although he also was an ardent free trader, he had to remind Sir Howard that they had in India what was really protection within protection, for India was differently situated to any other part of the Empire. Though he believed in free trade with the rest of the Empire there were several points in regard to which he thought India would require a system of protection.

CABLE RATES.

The vote was carried by acclamation, and in tendering it to Sir Howard Vincent, the chairman reminded the latter that he had warned him before he commenced his speech that there would be some among them who would find it hard to agree with him. That proved to be the case, but they were none the less deeply interested in all he had to say. Leaving aside the question of protection, he continued, there was one matter which he would like to bring to the notice of Sir Howard. That was the question of cable messages to India. (Hear hear.) He did not speak as a commercial man, but at the present time, he did not ask for lower rates for commercial messages. That would come in time. But, what they did want in India was cheaper press messages. They wanted to read in the newspapers in the morning what was being done in Canada, Australia, America and all over the world. They wanted their news hot, and they wanted it early. News which was a fortnight or three weeks old was no good to them. They had not the time to read it. Sir Howard could benefit them in that, he would do them a real service. (Applause.)

Sir Howard Vincent replied to the vote of thanks, and in doing so explained some of the difficulties with which he had been faced. He said that he could see there were many "ardent free traders" amongst them, and he might say at once that he did not expect them as a body to pass a resolution eulogising his proposals, and asking the Viceroy of India to impose the 5 per cent. duty, which he thought was necessary. But they would doubtless discuss this matter in their homes, and probably in time his object would be attained. He then proceeded to answer the questions which had been asked to him, and the proceedings terminated.

DEATH OF MR. J. M. WRENCH.

Much regret will be felt in Bombay at the news of the death of Mr. J. M. Wrench, Chief Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who died early yesterday morning at his residence at Pali Hill, Bandra. The deceased had been suffering from bronchitis for some time past, and was shortly proceeding to England on furlough. He was born in London about 51 years ago. He was educated at Charterhouse and recently presided at a dinner of Old Carthusians in Bombay. The earlier portion of his career was spent in the service of the Indian Midland Railway, in which he rose to be Chief Engineer. On the amalgamation of that railway with the G. I. P. Railway he became Chief Engineer of the combined system. He was considered in his profession to be a man of exceptionally high talents. He had patented many inventions connected with his profession, among the most well known being the system of inter-locking points, with signals known as Wrench's Interlock, which has been very favourably pronounced upon by competent judges. As a mark of respect to the deceased the Administrative Offices of the G. I. P. Railway were closed yesterday. The funeral will take place at Bandra at 7 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Wrench will, in all probability, be succeeded by Mr. Collister, Deputy Chief Engineer at Jhansi, who was appointed to act for him. Mr. Shipp, District Engineer in Poona, takes Mr. Collister's place at Jhansi; and Mr. Bernard, Resident Engineer at Lanowli, comes temporarily to Poona.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—As a shareholder of the Bank of Bombay I enter my very strong protest against the wanton waste of our money in building new premises for the Bank. For the last 40 years the Bank has carried on its business in its present premises which are in a central situation and very convenient for the native merchants who have large dealings with the Bank. On what grounds this substantial building is condemned is not known, and the sooner the Board give up the idea the better for it. Otherwise a meeting of the shareholders should be called at an early date, and some of the big shareholders like Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Petits ought to take the lead in the matter as in these times of commercial depression, and when the profits of the Bank are falling off, they should not allow their money to be squandered in erecting a new building to vie with others of its kind.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

AFFRAY ON A CEYLON PLANTATION.

OFFICER ASSAULTED BY COOLIES.

THE "Ceylon Observer" says:—It is reported at Talawakele town that a serious affray took place on the 15th inst., at Agra and East Fassifern, the two estates superintended by Lieut.-Col. A. J. Farquharson, between coolies. Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson was assaulted. Several coolies are in Lindula Hospital badly injured. Police Inspector Modder of Hatton proceeded to investigate. Agra coolies have been turned out of the estate in a body, the head kangany being responsible for the disturbance.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT effect wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who had been patients in the large hospitals without deriving benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect, and though the cure is rapid it is also complete and permanent.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

MR. DE SOUZA, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in September last, convicted Awasu Harsing, a police constable, of voluntarily causing hurt to extort information which may lead to the detection of an offence, or to restore or to cause the restoration of stolen property, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Monday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. N. M. Samarth appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Before Mr. De Souza, three persons, Damoder Rowjee, Awasu Hursing, the appellant in the case, and Manojee Parashram were charged as above mentioned. The injuries sustained by the complainants Jhendia, Fatya, and Kachrya were very severe. It was alleged for the Crown that the injuries were caused by the three accused, of whom No. 1 was the first-class head constable. No. 2 the police patel of the village of Kalyani Khurd, and No. 3 a vatandar patel of that village. It appeared that, on the night of the 10th March last, a gang of armed dacoits raided the camp of one Hasan Imam, an itinerant showman, near the village of Kalyani Khurd, severely belaboured him and his family, and carried away his stock of grain and his clothes and utensils. Accused No. 1 came to conduct the investigation, and on suspicion arrested three Bhils, who were said to have implicated three other Bhils, the complainants in the present case. The three accused thereupon proceeded to the village of Dhar, arrested the complainants, and demanded from them the restoration of the stolen property. On their failing to do so, the accused were said to have confined them in a detached cattle-shed in the village, and the three accused by turns gave them a severe hammering with a cane which No. 1 carried in his hand. The complainant Jhendia received the most cruel handling, so much so that, unable to bear it any longer, he made a feint of showing the stolen property on two occasions and conducted his torturers to his house and to his manure heap, only to be more mercilessly thrashed when no property was forthcoming. The complainants were detained in the cattle-shed all night, where Jhendya was said to have been further ill-treated by a heavy stone being worked up and down on his thigh; a rafter pressed on his chest; and by being burnt with a lighted match. Next morning Mr. Luck paid an unexpected visit to the village, sent for the three Bhils who had been suspected of the dacoity, and finding they had been so horribly maltreated, dropped the investigation into the dacoity, and commenced an enquiry into the charge of torture by the three accused. Concurring with both assessors, Mr. De Souza found the accused Nos. 1 and 2 guilty, and sentenced the former to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and the latter two to two years. Accused No. 3 was acquitted and discharged. Accused No. 2 only appealed.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the courts judgment, said that there are exaggerations and discrepancies in the statements of witnesses examined for the prosecution, the learned Government Pleader concedes, and there can be no doubt that a good deal of overcolouring has been introduced into the case for the Crown by some of the witnesses. Mr. Samarth has dwelt a good deal on them in his argument in support of this appeal by the second prisoner. But the question is, is the case for the prosecution shaken by those discrepancies and exaggerations to such an extent as to raise a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of that prisoner? The Sessions Judge and the assessors have believed the evidence taken as a whole in spite of those exaggerations and discrepancies. Now, there can be no doubt upon the evidence of Mr. Luck that, when after the three Bhils, Jhendya, Hatya, and Kachrya, had been arrested on the 12th, Mr. Luck came on the 13th for investigation into the dacoity case, he saw injuries on the persons of all the three Bhils, and they all implicated the three accused. The value of their evidence against the appellant is minimised by the fact that the Sessions Judge has disbelieved it as to accused No. 3; and besides, it would be unsafe to rely upon their testimony solely and convict accused No. 2 seeing that they had prima facie a motive in implicating all the policemen present at the beating, and thereby preventing any of them from giving evidence against their story. Then there is the evidence of Shamjee, who, however, is contradicted in material particulars by other witnesses for the prosecution. The Sessions Judge says as to this class of witnesses for the prosecution that it is not clear that they actually witnessed the beating. That is clear from their evidence, and it would be unfair to rely upon testimony of that doubtful character when the Sessions Judge has disbelieved as to accused No. 3. Then there is the evidence of Govinda, Bapya, and Tukaram. As to the two latter they do not implicate the appellant. As to Govinda the Sessions Judge says that his evidence is highly overcoloured, and that his evidence must be accepted with a certain amount of caution. Besides, if as he says, he was present at the beating it is strange that none of the three Bhils mentioned him in their statement to the Second Class Magistrate. We are of opinion that the grounds on which the Sessions Judge and the assessors acquitted accused No. 3, apply substantially to the present appellant. It is open to considerable doubt whether he took part in the beating; and we give him the benefit of it. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that he be set at liberty.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 22)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram to be substantive pro tem Supdt of Japti Estates in Kathiawar, pending further orders. Mr Panachand Jechand, B A, to be substantive pro tem Sixth Grade Depy Asst Political Agent vice Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram, pending further orders.

The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

"Fort William, the 15th January 1903.

With reference to Notification No. 1183-G, dated the 17th July 1896, Mr. Charles F Meyer, Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay, vacated his office.

Captain R. S. Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, from the 23rd March 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following officers passed on the 16th December 1902 an examination according to the Higher Standard in the vernacular languages mentioned opposite their names:—Mr. W. T. W. Baker, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri. Rao Saheb Ghelabhai Jagjivandas Ghandivala, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, now in Foreign Service, and Mr. Keshavlal Vithaldas Desai, B.A., LL.B., Clerk in the District Court, Ahmedabad, in Marathi. Mr. Vishwanath Krishna Bapat, B.A., LL. B., Court Prosecutor for the dist of Belgaum, in Kanarese.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Probationary third grade Asst Supdt of Police, Belgaum, passed on the same date an examination in Kanarese according to test prescribed in Rule XVII of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Decr 1894.

In continuation of Govt Notification No. 692, dated the 28th Jany 1902, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Kishanlal Nyalchand to be a Special Magte, and to invest him, within the Municipal limits of the City of Ahmedabad, with the powers of a Magte of the 1st lass.

The services of Mr C W Chitty, B A (Cantab.) Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from such date as they may be required.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Khan Saheb Erachshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, Mamlatdar, taluka Mehmadabad and Magte of the second class in the district of Kaira, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sect 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—

Fort William, the 12th Dec 1902.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to invest Mr. C. S Marston, Asst Supdt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Magte of the second class, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with powers under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898,) to pass sentences of whipping. The said power shall be exercised within the sec of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system mentioned in the schedule to the Notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept No. 226 I-B., dated the 24th Jan as amended by subsequent notification and the following portion of the first notification, viz.: (a) The proviso to clause (2). (b) Clause (3), and (c) Clause (4), shall apply as if the said power had been conferred by that Notification.

The Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr. C. P. R. Young, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr. M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 3, clause (4), and by Sec 4 of the Mamlatdars Courts Act, 1876 (Bombay Act III of 1876), the Govr in Council is pleased to direct, in supersession of so much of Govt Notification No. 3441, dated the 15th May 1900, as relates to the taluka of Anand, and Govt Notification No. 7698, dated the 29th Novr 1901, relating to the taluka of Nadiad, that the Mamlatdars of the said talukas in the dist of Kaira shall have the powers of a Mamlatdar described in Sec 4 of the said Act within the territorial limits of their respective revenue charges: and to withdraw the powers conferred by the Government Notifications No. 6103, dated 27th Sept 1902 and No. 6343, dated the 22nd Aug 1902, upon the persons specially authorized therein to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

On Tuesday Lord Curzon paid a visit to the Jheria coal-fields and made the descent of one of the mines. This unusual experience, for a Viceroy, presents no novelty to Lord Curzon; for in dining in the evening with some of the magnates of the industry, His Excellency gave them an account of an episode of his earlier career when in fighting a Radical constituency he did most of his canvassing at the bottom of the local coal pits. In the course of his speech Lord Curzon dwelt on the great importance to India of the coal industry. There was an important foreign market between Suez and Singapore; but while this should not be neglected, the future of Indian coal mainly depended on internal industrial development.

THE FAR EAST.

UNREST IN KANSU.

RUMOURED REVOLT OF TUNG FU-HSIANG.

BOXER LEADER PROCLAIMS A NEW EMPEROR.

A despatch from Shanghai, dated December 28th to the "China Mail" says:—

Information to hand from Kansu confirms previous reports that everything is quiet. The rumoured revolt of Tung Fuhsiang was caused by an order from Viceroy Shen Kan to the Mahomedan military mandarin to enlist soldiers for the suppression of a rebellion in the Province of Szechuan. That order was subsequently withdrawn.

A correspondent of the "North China Daily News" writing on December 23rd gives some interesting details concerning the rumoured revolt of Tung Fu-hsiang, who led the Boxers in 1900. The correspondent writes:—

The snake that was scorched, not killed, in 1900 is rearing its head menacingly again in the north-west of China, if the reports that reach us from foreigners conversant with what is going on in Kansu are correct, and there is certainly no inherent improbability in them. We mentioned yesterday that 4,000 Imperial troops had been disbanded by the provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kansu, under orders from the Peking government—which means Yung Lu—and had at once gone over to Tung Fu-hsiang, which is not remarkable as they were previously some of Tung Fu-hsiang's men. These men are well provided with modern arms, and Tung's agents are reported to be busy enrolling recruits thoughout the north-west. Large quantities of war material were, it is asserted, sent up the Han river for Hsian during 1900-01, while quickfiring guns and ammunition were sent up as lately as last October. It is added that Tung Fu-hsiang's 10,000 men, who are divided into twenty battalions or 500 men each, their camps being on the wilderness between Kuyuan and Ninghsia, are paid from imperial funds. It is believed that Tung Fu-hsiang has proclaimed Prince Tuan's son, the youth whom the Empress Dowager made Heir Apparent and then dismissed, as Emperor of China, under the title of the Tung Hsu, at the town of the Alashan Mongols, Ting-yuenying, two days north-west of Ninghsia. It is known that Pu Chun left Peking for Alashan some little time ago. The palace at Hsian occupied by the Empress Dowager after her flight from Peking is being got ready to receive the new Emperor Tung Hsu; while Tung Fuhsiang's agents were to have seized Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan but this scheme was frustrated for the time by the arrival of the new Viceroy of Szechuan, Tsen Chunhsuen.

It is believed that Yung Lu is privy to all this, though it is hard to imagine that he is a consenting party to the setting up of a rival Emperor of the West; but there have been, as we have said before, a number of indications that something serious is imminent. The proposed absorption by the Government of the telegraphs throughout the empire is a step that will strengthen the hands of the Government and may be disastrous to foreigners in the event of trouble. It seems certain that the Government is not supporting Viceroy Tsen in his efforts to put down disorder in Szechuan; and it is, to say the least, remarkable that China's leading statesman Chang Chih-tung, has been removed from Nanking and has not been given any other post; one of the suppositions connected with him being that he will come to Shanghai to conclude the commercial treaties that are still being negociated; and another that he is to be the virtual Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Peking or Tientsin. On the other hand, it is believed in the north that Yung Lu is working to get his son-in-law, Prince Chun, the Emperor's younger brother, made Heir Apparent, but it is more probable that should Prince Chun have a son, it is on that son that the doubtful boon of being Heir Apparent to the throne of China will be conferred.

With Liu Kun-yi dead and Chang Chich-tung practically dismissed from office, there may be a considerable change in the Yangtze Valley. Foreigners have confidence in Tuan Fang, the Acting Viceroy at Wuchang, but it is doubtful if he can afford to take the permanent appointment, and if he is a strong enough man for the position. He showed great moral courage in 1900 when he decided to disobey the orders he received from Peking, and to protect the missionaries in his province, and for this he will always be regarded with high admiration by foreigners in China, but it is still to be seen whether he has the strength necessary to maintain order in the Yangtze Valley. Wei Kuang-tao, the new Nanking Viceroy, is to a great extent an unknown man, and his ability to perform the task set him has still to be learnt.

Those who do not believe that any outbreak is to be feared at present explain that Tung Fu-hsiang is only acting in self-defence, and that he has no mischievous intentions whatever. He has already orders from Peking to lay down his arms, but declined, knowing that the next step would be that a force would be sent to seize him, and his army is only maintained to protect himself from renewed attempts to take him prisoner. We have not the material to determine where the truth lies among these various reports, that much apprehension and uneasiness exist, is certain.—"N. C. Daily News."

KWANGSI REBELLION GROWING.

GOVERNOR WONG ACCUSES HIS SUBORDINATES.

MILITARY OFFICIALS AIDING THE REBELS.

The reply to the petition of Governor Wong of Kwangsi to the Throne accusing his subordinates of incapacity, cowardice and treachery has been published, says a Canton despatch dated December 31. From the nature of the Imperial Edict, it is possible to form a pretty clear idea of the substance of the petition.

The charge against Ch'an Kwai Lam the Commander-in-Chief, of negligence in the management of his troops is sustained, and he is dismissed from the service. So Sun Sam also a high military official is found guilty of the charge of having sold arms and ammunition to the rebels. He is sentenced to death. Cheng Tak Sing another official of equally high rank, deserted his camp under the pretext of sickness whereupon his men joined hands with the rebels. He is also dismissed from the service. Lai Fuk Ts'eung another officer, did not exert himself in fighting with the rebels, and in consequence his troops were scattered. He, too, is cashiered. Fung Kok Shun when advancing against the enemy, fled as soon as they came into sight. He, with a number of other officers in charge of troops, who displayed the same spirit of cowardice, are all discharged.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

DEPARTURE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Yesterday (says the "N.-C. Daily News" of the 23rd ult.), the British garrison, consisting of a battalion of the 10th Jats, left Shanghai for India. The camp at Jessfield was left at eight o'clock, the column being preceded by four mounted Sikh police, and headed by Major Maxwell, the officers, and the regimental band. When passing the German Camp in Bubbling Well Road, the troops were joined by Count von Schlippenbach, the Commander of the German garrison, and several German officers, who accompanied their comrades in arms. At the Loongfei Bridge the Town Band met the troops, and played them down the Maloo, and along the Bund into Hongkew, where they marched straight on board the transport "Clive," moored at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. The men, who were attired in khaki, service uniform, looked fit and well, and their progress through the Settlement created much interest among the foreign and Chinese spectators.

In the afternoon a reception was held on board the "Clive" by the officers for their friends, and it was largely attended. Mr. R. W. Mansfield (British Consul), Mr. F. S. A. Bourne (Acting Chief Justice), Lt. Col. Ducat (Military Attache), Lt. Col. Mackenzie (S. V. C.), Madame and M. L. Ratard (French Consul), and the whole of the officers of the French garrison being conspicuous on deck. The Town Band, stationed near the ship, played appropriate tunes from two till three o'clock, and then all visitors disembarked. 'Auld Lang Syne,' 'A Life on the Ocean Wave,' and 'God Save the King' were given by the regimental band, and the big ship slowly moved away from the wharf. As she started on her homeward journey, hearty cheers were given and responded to, and the crew of H. M. S. Pique, formed up on the deck of the warship, gave their comrades of the sister service a rousing farewell.

Throughout their stay in Shanghai, the officers have made numerous friends, who were all sorry to bid them good-bye, and the men have done much to enhance, by their behaviour, the fine record for excellent conduct held by the men of the Indian Army who had been in China since 1900.

Another company of German troops embarked on the steamship Knivsberg, for Tsingtao.

The French garrison, under the command of Colonel Diguet and Commandant Lambert, are expected to leave Shanghai for Kuangchouwan on Friday. Colonel Diguet will go from there to Tongking.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

THE final memorandum on the Bombay groundnut crop for the season of 1902-1903. (Estimates generally up to 1st January), says:—According to the latest reports, the total area under groundnut has risen from 39,500 acres in October last to 46,650 acres (34,100 in British Districts and 12,500 in Native States), but is still less than half of the last year's area and of the average. The decrease is general, and is attributed, as already reported, to deficiency of rain and short supply of water in wells. The condition of the crop is reported to be poor in Sholapur and the minor Southern Maratha Country States and fair to good elsewhere. The total outturn is estimated at 41,000 tons (31,400 in British Districts and 9,600 in Native States), showing a decrease of 35 per cent., and 2 per cent. respectively, below the last year's crop and the average a decrease proportionately smaller than that in area.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The final memorandum on the Bombay sesamum crop for the season of 1902-1903. (Information up to 1st January) says:—

The latest reports show the total area under sesamum in the British Districts and Native States of the Presidency inclusive of Sind at 846,000 acres against 694,000 acres in October last. The increase is due to subsequent rabi sowings and to receipt of more complete information.

The total area now returned falls short of last year's figure by about 6 per cent., but exceeds the average of the preceding 10 years by 2 per cent. As already reported the monsoon broke much later than usual and did not permit full sowings of the kharif crop. For the late crop, however, the season was favourable and sowings were extended and made up part of the deficit under the early crop.

Though the crop suffered at first a little by a prolonged break in the middle of the season, and later on the reaped and ripe crop was somewhat damaged by excessive swati rain, the season, on the whole, was favourable and the estimated outturn comes to 149,900 tons, 113 per cent. in excess of last year's and 54 per cent. over the average. The British Districts and Native States of Gujarat and Khandesh of the Deccan, which claim about 71 per cent. of this year's area, contribute 85 per cent. to the total outturn.

Gujarat.—Area 115,000 acres 5 per cent. over last year's area and 87 per cent. above the average. The decrease in Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach below last year's area is due to the abnormal sowings of that year. This has been more than made up by extensive sowings in Ahmedabad under the stimulus of favourable late rains. December rain caused some shedding of flowers and leaves in Broach. Elsewhere the crop is fairly satisfactory. The estimated outturn comes to 21,900 tons of the oil-seed, 3 1-2 times larger than last year's crop and 174 per cent. in excess of the average.

Gujarat States.—Area 387,000 acres; 3 per cent. below last year's, but 7 per cent. over the average. No report from Balar with an average area of 70,000 acres. Deficiency of early rains caused some decrease in area in Baroda and Palanpur. Elsewhere sowings extended under favourable conditions. The crop made fairly good progress and is estimated to yield 85,000 tons of the seed, 177 per cent. over last year's and 68 per cent. over the average.

Deccan.—Area 168,000 acres; 19 per cent. below last year's and 3 per cent. under the average; Native States 1,100 acres. The decrease is general and is due to deficiency of early sowing rains. The crop suffered from a lengthy break in July and August, particularly in the south and east. Later rains improved it but the harvested as well as the maturing crops were again somewhat injured in places by excessive rain in November. The estimated yield comes to 29,700 tons, 45 per cent. over last years and 40 per cent. over the average.

Karnatak.—Area in British Districts 40,000 acres; 9 per cent. under last year's and 12 per cent. below the average; in Natives States 11,600 acres. The decrease is confined mainly to the northern talukas of Bijapur and eastern parts of Dharwar, where rain for sowing was deficient. The crop suffered at first on account of scanty rains, but later on the season was favourable and crops improved to some extent. But they were again injured in places by excessive rain in November and December. The outturn is estimated at 3,500 tons for British Districts and 675 tons for Native States.

Konkan.—Area 19,000 acres in British Districts; 3 per cent. below last year's and 10 per cent. in defect of the average. Native States have 4,900 acres. Sowing rain was deficient in Ratnagiri. The crop injured in places by excessive rain at the end of the season; elsewhere fair. The estimated outturn is 2,700 tons for British Districts and 778 tons for Native States.

Sind.—Area 91,800 acres; 3 per cent. under last year's and 35 per cent. below the average. Latest report from Hyderabad not received. Water-supply deficient in Upper Sind Frontier. Good rainfall in the hilly tract and ample water-supply elsewhere extended sowings in other places. The crop was damaged a little by locusts in Karachi; elsewhere in fair condition. The estimated outturn, exclusive of Hyderabad, comes to 4,400 tons, 58 per cent. below the average. Khairpur has 6,000 acres which are estimated to yield 800 tons of the oil-seed.

Report from Balar, just received, shows 167,700 acres under the crop which are estimated to yield 32,900 tons of the oil-seed.

REVIEWS.

(Concluded from page 4).

The change worked in the peasants that go over to America and return again to Ireland was defined for her by Moya, a country-girl acquaintance.

"The girls that come back has a lovely style to them," she says wistfully. "but they're so polite they can't live in the cabins any more and be contint. You'd never find a boy in Ballyfuchsia that would say anything rude to a girl; but whin they come back from Ameriky, its too free they've grown intirely."

Penelope, whether relating the amusing incidents that beguile her on road or rail or in hotel is amusing, and her raids into the quaint lore of Ossian and Irish legend are as entertaining and interesting as her own reflections on the Celtic character and its why and wherefore. She saw compensations every where, as when they watched the car driver vanishing "Slowly up the road, ragged himself, the car and harness almost ready to drop to pieces, the mare, I am sure, in the last week of her existence, we were glad that he had his Celtic fancy to enliven his life a bit—that fancy which seems a providential reaction against the cruel despotisms of fact."

Our advice to readers is to get these last experiences of Mrs. K. D. Wiggin.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1231—Bhaishanker K and G—Madan Gopal and others vs The Hindu Biscuit Company—Thakurdas and Co. Part heard.
1236—E F Nicholson—H G Gell vs Taja Noora—Smetham B and N.
1231—Bhaishanker K and G—Valabdas Sewji and another vs Ludha Premji and others—Madhowji V.
1237—Bhaishanker K and G—Kumarapuram Sheshadri Doraswamy Iyer vs Pestonji Jamasji Padshah and another—Ardeshir H D and Co. and Doxit and D.
1238—Crawford B and Co—Dobson and Barlow Ld vs Reginold Murray—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S. Part heard.
182-02—Framjee and D—Ali M Nensey vs Karrimbhai Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M and Wadia and G.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhookhandas vs Sittaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.
760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.
761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.
23-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.
302-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.
368-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorewai Widow vs Kallidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.
198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoolibai, widow and others—M J and H, C L and O and B Raghavaya.
317-02—Bicknell M and M—Sir L H Griffin and others vs The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

2-03—Payne G S and M—Edward Meyers vs Edward W Flower.

For dismissal.

314-02—Payne G S and M—Julius Reis and another vs Muncherjee Ardeshir Wadia—Kanga and P.

For Consent Decree.

1-03—Smetham B and N—Meherjibhoy M Dastur vs Luckmidas Dayal—Jamsetjee and P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lallooboy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P and Tyabji D and Co. Part heard.
670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Thakersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunji—Payne G S and M.
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

73-00—Captain and V—Moolla Mahomed Penkar and others vs Khadizabibi widow and others—Captain and V, Mirza and M, P G S and M and F P Pavri.

PURELY PERSONAL.

I first saw Dr. Temple nearly thirty years ago, says T. P. in "M. A. P." It was just after his appointment as Bishop of Exeter. He was very different in appearance than from what he subsequently became. There was, of course, the same black hair and the same black whiskers; the same severe expression of face; but he looked then a comparatively slight man, and had not any of that breadth and solidity of physique which he afterwards attained; at least so he appeared to me as I looked up at him from a seat in Exeter Hall. Some of the papers have made the mistake of saying that he was a life-long teetotaler; he was a teetotaler for many years; but as a matter of fact, he did at one time take a little wine. I remember well his speaking at that very meeting of taking an occasional glass of sherry—if I remember rightly it was once a month he spoke of himself as indulging in this luxury—so that when he did become a teetotaler, he had not very far to go from his usual habits.

It was characteristic of that sanity and toleration, which were his characteristics in all things, that the Archbishop, while he denied wine to himself, did not do so to others; at his visitations, claret and sherry, and plenty of them, were at the disposal of his friends. The best of the many jokes I have read at the expense of the grim Bishop was that in a Devon newspaper, which came out one evening with a flaming placard containing the words "Remarkable statement by the Bishop of Exeter." Even Dr. Temple was not proof against this tempting bill, so he bought the paper, only to find that the remarkable statement was that at a temperance meeting, in speaking of himself, he said that he had never been drunk in his life.

I have often made the remark when visiting the House of Lords that I felt strongly for the Bishops there, because whenever they rose to speak, they were treated with such frank brutality by the Temporal Peers. I don't know what is the reason, but the House of Lords always listens—so it appears to me—to a Bishop as though they still thought that the place of the ecclesiastic ought to be where it once was—that is to say, either in the servants' hall or next door to it and that it was something like presumption on the part of the ecclesiastics accordingly to dare to raise their voices in an assembly of their betters.

I have often asked myself whether it was not a false impression, but I find I was right; that bishops themselves have formed exactly the same notion of the way in which they are treated. Archbishop Magee—who had as much brains as all the House of Peers put together—used to say that the Lords "hated" the bishops: and poor Dr. Temple for many years had to contend against their open scorn, if not silent indifference, which was, perhaps, harder to bear. It is "painful, very painful" said Archbishop Benson, one of Temple's oldest and warmest friends, "to see the Lords always so unappreciative of the Bishop of London, the strongest man, nearly, in the House the clearest, the highest toned, the most deeply sympathetic, the clearest in principle—yet because his voice is a little harsh and his accent a little provincial (though of what province it is hard to say), and his figure square and his hairs a little rough, and because all this sets off the idea of his independence, he is not listened to at all by these cold, kindly, wordly-wise, gallant, land-owning powers. Some day his force and goodness must carry them."

To a certain extent, though not completely, the prophecy of Dr. Benson was fulfilled. Dr. Temple was listened to with attention but he never seemed to me to catch a real grip of the House. Standing up at the end of the Bishop's Bench, he always seemed to me to be somewhat of a stranger, and to be treated accordingly as something of an intruder, and yet how much superior he was to most of them!

The appearance of Dr. Temple has been described a thousand times. Let me add that he was almost the blackest-looking man I ever saw. The hair was black, and there was a good deal of it; the whiskers were black; and they were long whiskers; and the skin was as sallow as though he were a gipsy. Add, of course, that he always dressed in the deepest black, and that—as if to add an additional bit of black colour as a climax—he nearly always wore a great big black kerchief or muffler around his neck. He had legs that looked to me always bowed; and he walked always with something of the slow awkward step of a rustic—perhaps a reminiscence of the far-off time when he was ploughing fields. He used to wander about the lobbies of the House in recent years always by himself, and always with a certain sturdy loneliness.

He was a very fine fellow I have no doubt; ruggedly honest, full of courage; a thorough man in heart. I like, for instance, that outburst of his, when the conduct of some wicked clergyman was brought before him. "I'd like to horsewhip the fellow." One feels, somehow or other, that he was quite capable of doing it too, if the occasion arose; it was this sense, that there was always a sturdy, strong, muscular, fearless, and when occasion demanded, hot-tempered. John Bull behind the leggings and all the other trappings of the ecclesiastical state, that made people feel such respect for Temple. And yet he never seemed to me to be an ecclesiastically-minded man. He just seemed a very strong ruler of men, who had gone into the Church and had got to the head of it as he would have got to the head of any other profession into which he had entered. And somehow or other I always felt it a great pity that he was in the Church, as I always felt in the case of Magee also. Just fancy either of these two men a politician, and what a man he would have been! Nobody could say that that was an age of colourless mediocrities if Temple had been the leader of a political party; and if Magee had been in the House of Commons, I doubt if the annals of Parliamentary eloquence would ever have had pages as brilliant as those he could have added to them.

And now let me give some personal notes and anecdotal memories of the Archbishop's career from another pen—that of one of his clergy who knew him long and intimately, and who now among many more important things, is the clerical correspondent of M. A. P.

Few men of the nineteenth century (writes a clerical correspondent) stamped their names with so much emphasis on the religious and educational history of the last forty years as Frederick Temple. Left fatherless and poor at the age of thirteen he worked hard at ordinary farm labour, and spent his evenings and all his spare time over his books. Winning a school scholarship gave him the opportunity of obtaining a like help to a university education, but the scholarships were not sufficient to support him either at Blundell's School, Tiverton, or at Balliol College, Oxford, and hence he continued to earn money by manual labour during holidays and vacations

When at college he was but little known socially, for his poverty compelled him to wear patched clothes and cobbled shoes, and to go without fire even in the coldest weather. Of late years the Archbishop more than once took audiences of working men into his confidence as to these brave struggles of his early days. The story of his doing much of his Oxford winter reading by a gas-jet on the staircase leading to his rooms is a literal truth. It was to these rough experienles that he owed much of his ruggedness of manner as well as his impatience with the usual courtesies of society; but to the same experiences he also owed that genuineness of character and those straightforward methods which were so peculiarly his own.

The dogged perseverance of his Oxford days, working with brain and pen in term time, and hardening his hands with the flail and plough handles in the vacations, met with its due reward. In 1842 he passed triumphantly through the schools with a double First Class, and became a Fellow and Lecturer of his college. He was ordained in 184[illegible], and shortly afterwards was appointed principal of a Government training school for teachers—Kneller Hall, at Twickenham—now the well known military college of music. Temple gained further educational experience by being made Inspector of Schools in 1855—a position that he keenly appreciated, and which he worked hard to make a reality in days of comparative laxity.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM

For the Rapid and Effective Despatch of all Clerical work use
THE YOST TYPEWRITER

SAVES TIME! LESSENS LABOUR! ENSURES LEGIBILITY!

The writing of the Yost excels that of all other Writing Machines. The types, inked from a pad, strike direct on the paper, and not through a ribbon, so that the impression is always clear and sharp, no matter what quality of paper is used.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free on Application to Head Office:—

The YOST Typewriter Co., Ltd., 50, Holborn Viaduct, London.
Or any of the following Agents:—

BOMBAY:—THE EASTERN ADVERTISERS, AGENCY, "TIMES OF INDIA" BUILDINGS.
MADRAS—Arbuthnot & Co.; THE Typewriting Institution, 118, Armenian Street
CALCUTTA—Newman & Co.
LUCKNOW—Methodist Publishing House.
KARACHI—Latham & Co.
ALLAHABAD—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
CALICUT—Pierce, Leslie & Co.
QUILON—Cameron & Co.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

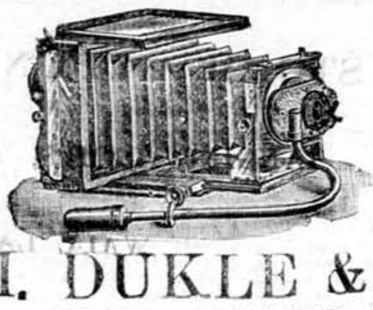
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remidies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT.
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

OUR CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE
Contains over 2,000 Illustrations of the newest designs in Jewellery and Silver Goods for Presentation this season.
CATALOGUE FREE.
Lahore—MAX MINCK & CO.—Simla.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Imparts an added flavour to all Meats, Game, Fish, Soups, &c.

None genuine without the Signature of Lea & Perrins in white across the red label.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of [illegible]ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles TREZIZVA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible]. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS

THE ORIGINAL PACKET.
Specially prepared for Boiling
COOK IN 15 MINUTES.
TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS.
Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.
FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.
Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

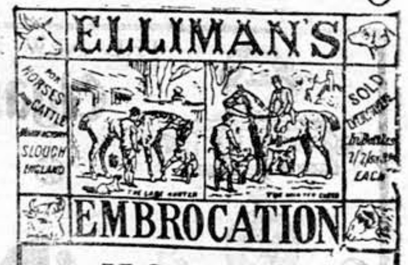
THE QUEEN of CRÊME de MENTHE
PIPPERMINT
GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.
A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.
Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)
BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.
THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.
SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:
B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC
TOILET SOAP.
An excellent Antiseptic Soap for the Skin & Complexion.
Most refreshing to use in Hot Climates.
TOOTH POWDER.
Preserves the Teeth. Strengthens the Gums.
Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING
AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"
IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR Bombay.

No Stable is complete without



ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
NOTICE.
THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.
HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.
170 Pages Illustrated.
Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Address: Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs
Elliman's after Cycling, Foot-
Elliman's ball, Rowing, &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

THE BEST ADVICE

To give a person suffering from Headache or Neuralgia is to use a remedy that will give instant relief. Like a touch of the wizard's wand, Little's Oriental Balm acts on these painful disorders. The effects are simply marvellous. One application and the pain subsides as if by magic. For that inveterate "misery in the head," there is now an unfailing cure as thousands of sufferers can testify.

Dr. F. W. Watson, Mysore Gold Mining Company, Colar Road, writes:—"I tried Little's Oriental Balm on 13 persons suffering from Headache and Neuralgia, and in every case it afforded complete relief. I am professionally opposed to patent medicines, but the sterling virtues of your remedy overcomes prejudice, and I have no objections to its use among my patients." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

Stomach Troubles

Nature's Herbal Extract is the finest digestive medicine I have taken for stomach disorders. I can now eat three good meals a day without any discomfort. Have gained in weight and strength. In fact, I feel a different person entirely. N. Olmstead, DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

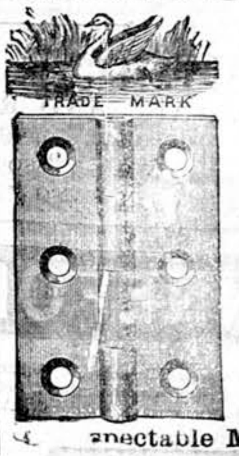
NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as 12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

WHELPTON'S PILLS
CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
CONSTIPATION
BILE
OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Prices: 7½d, 1s1½d, & 2s9d.
KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.
2485

Smoke
Leopold Engelhardt's
hand-made
Cigarettes
CAIRO (EGYPT)
Purveyors to His Highness the Khedive
they are
PEERLESS
Trade-Mark

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
a French Remedy for all irregularities.
Supersed in [illegible], Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Obtainable from [illegible] Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists
Proprietor:—
MARTIN' Pharm Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

GOLD & CO.'S



TRADE MARK
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE NEW HIGH-CLASS

Cigarette

TURKISH LEAF TOBACCO.
QUO VADIS?
CIGARETTES.

Quo Vadis

An entirely . .
. . new departure.

Superior to any . .
Egyptian or Turkish Cigarette.

Specially prepared for Export to all Foreign Climates.

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins of 50.

Sold by all Good-Class Tobacconists and Stores throughout the World.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, E.C.

Britain's Greatest High-Class Cigarette and Tobacco Factory.

NOTHING FINER COMES

FROM THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS THAN

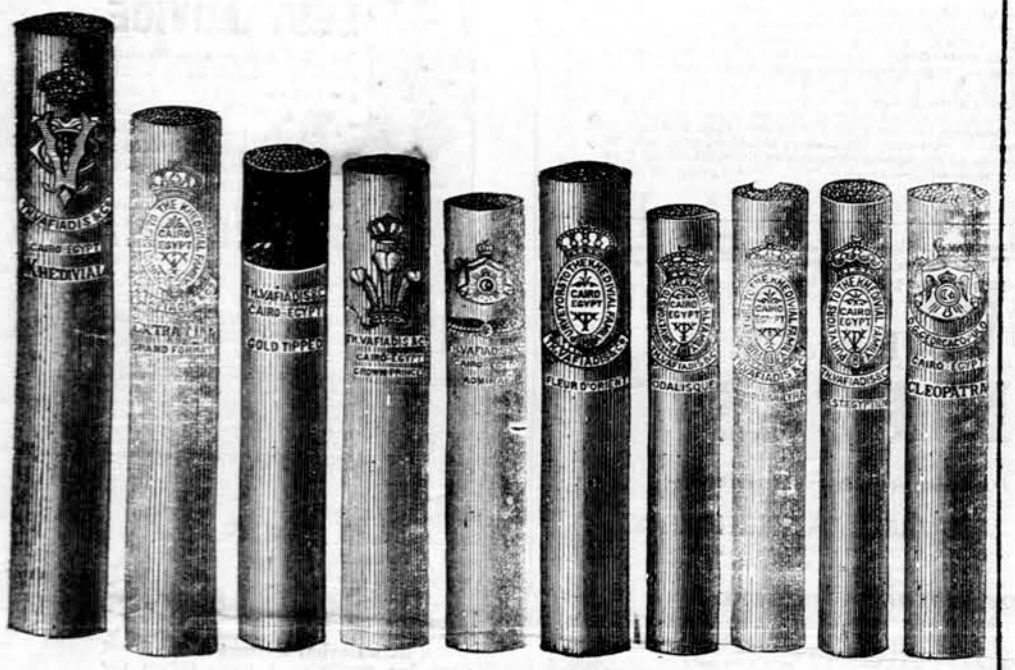
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

KNOWN AND SMOKED AS HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

OUR POPULAR SPECIALITIES



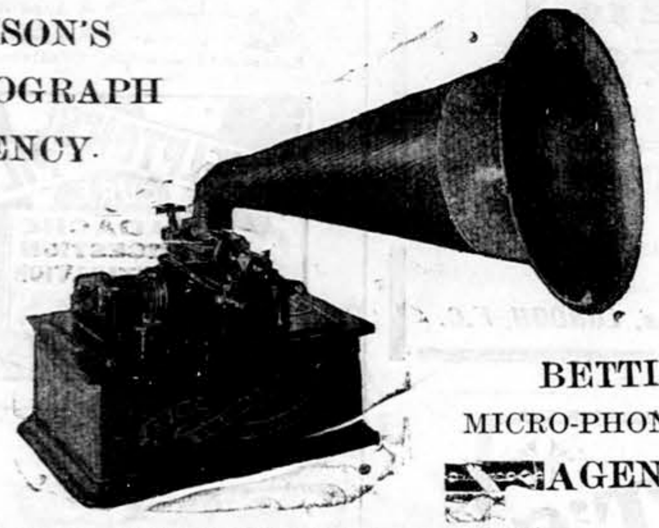
Per 100									
Rs. 7	Rs. 5/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 4/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 3/12	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 3/4.	Rs. 2/12	Rs. 2/4

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EDISON'S
PHONOGRAPH
AGENCY.



BETTINI'S
MICRO-PHONOGRAPH
AGENCY.

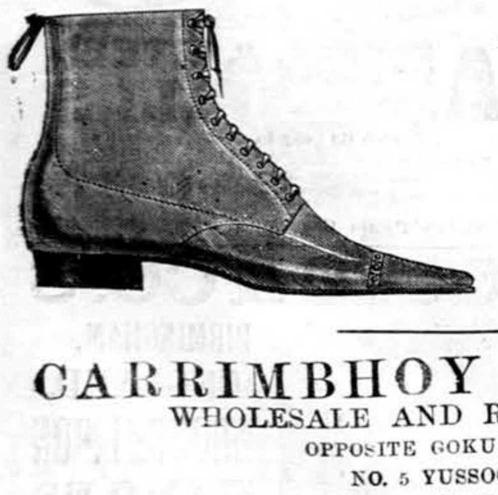
EDISON'S PHONOGRAPHS!
EDISON'S RECORDS!!!
EDISON'S BLANKS!!!

BETTINI'S COMPLETE ATTACHMENTS.

ALL AT AMERICAN PRICES.

Largest Stock of English, Bengalee and Hindoostani records.

Write for Manufacturer's Catalogue:—173, DHURRUMTOLLA, CALCUTTA.



BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

GET THEM FROM

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE

WHERE ONLY GENUINE BOOTS, SHOES, &CA., &CA., ARE STOCKED.

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

THE "GENTILLE" WATCH

VERY THIN

Most comfortable in wear, being extremely thin will not pistend the pockect

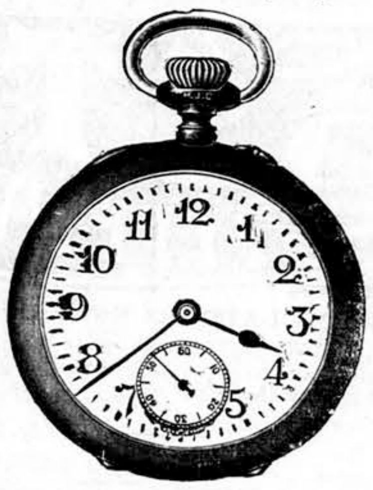
Very Fine LEVER MOVEMENT.

15 Jewels, three extra set and screwed on top plate as in High Class English watches.

REAL CUT EXPANSION BALANCE.

Palladium Hairspring.

FINE
BLACK STEEL
"GENTILLE"
LEVER WATCH
RS. 32.



EXTRA
FINE SILVER
"GENTILLE"
LEVER WATCH
RS. 40.

Each watch is supplied in case with spare glass and mainspring and the usual written guarantee for 2 years.

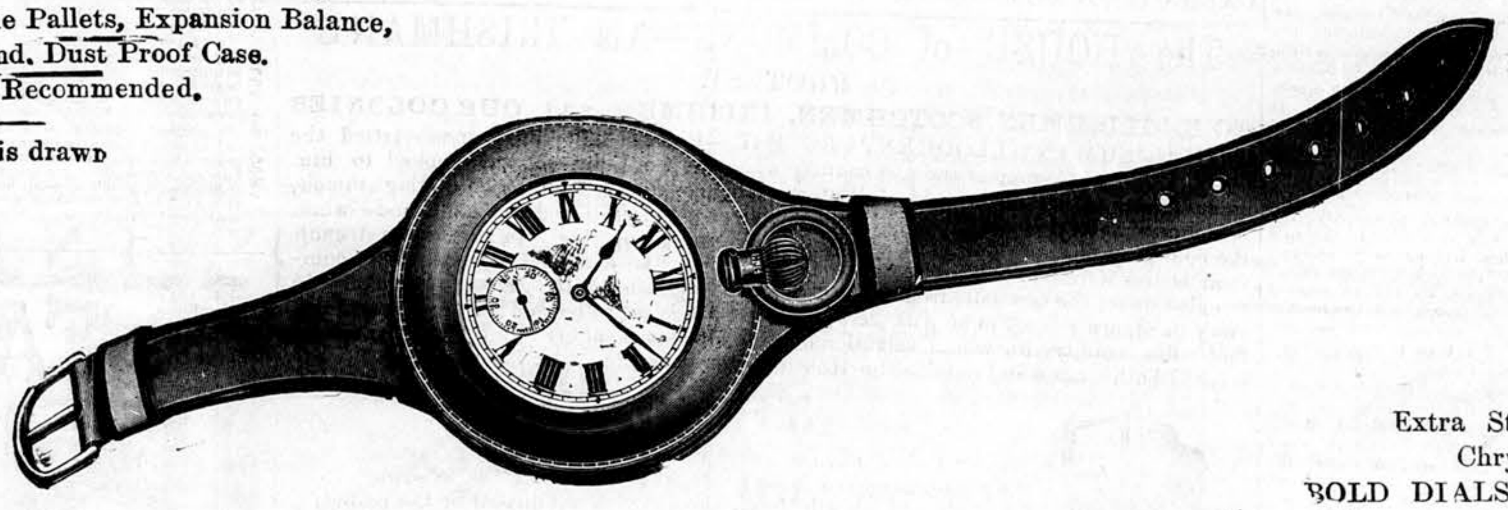
THE "SERVICE" WATCH

COMPLETE IN ENGLISH-MADE WRISTLETS

Exceptionally Fine LEVER WATCH

Jewelled with 15 rubies,
Visible Pallets, Expansion Balance,
Stemwind, Dust Proof Case.
Highly Recommended.

Illustration is drawn actual Size.



Extra Strong Chrystal Glasses

BOLD DIALS.

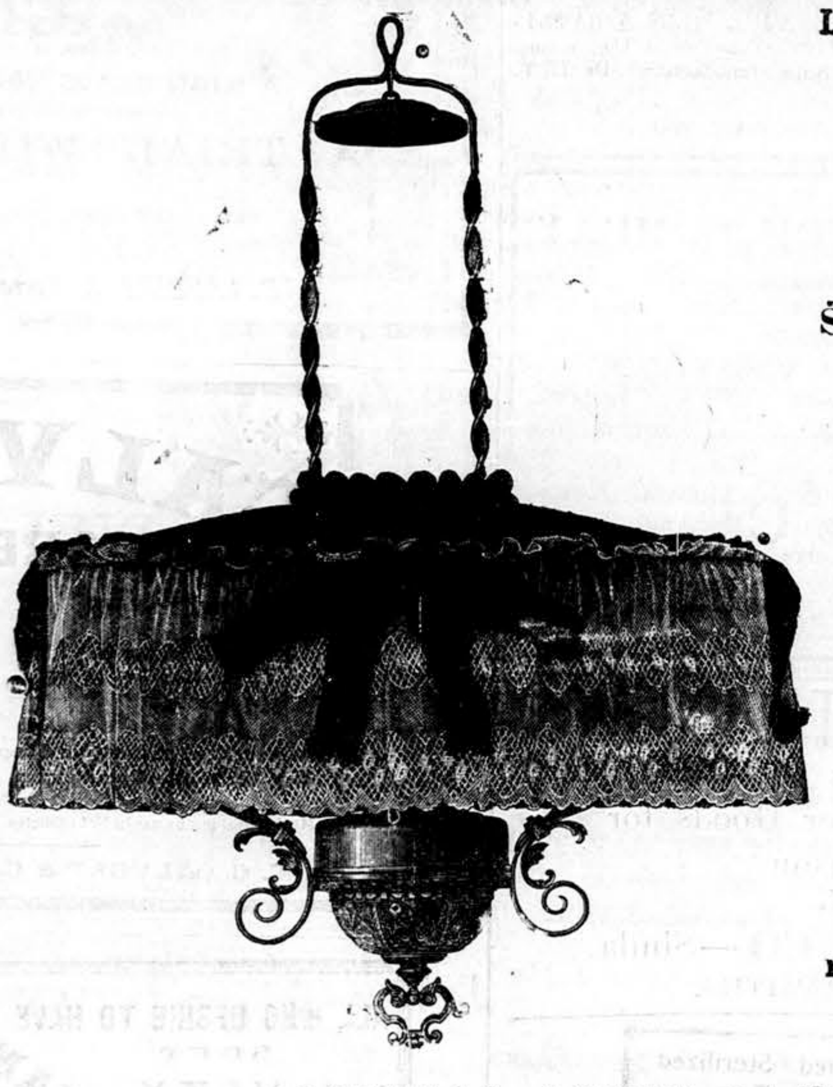
Perfect Time-keepers.

Specially constructed for rough use.

Real Nickel Silver Case.......Rs. 25.
Fine Silver Case.................Rs. 32,

Prices include wristlets.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.



LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF

HANGING LAMPS,

WALL LAMPS,

TABLE LAMPS,

CANDLESTICKS AND

ALL KINDS OF LANTERNS.

In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable, and much superior than "ANY OTHER LAMPS" imported to India

ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

Electro-plated Household Articles, Majolica Ware, Tea Kettles, Russian Coffee Machines and Glass Vases also kept in Stock!

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

TRUE HAIR GROWER

When I was bald I came into possession of the secret of a genuine hairgrower. My hairgrew to its present length in about 40 days. Hundreds of other similar cases. I am selling the marvellous preparation. To introduce it I will post you a trial box in sealed plain parcel for only 4 stamps. Try it, as I did, and convince yourself. Address:—

JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH,
110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

Carl Martini, Schlotheim, Germany

Camelshair Belting and Press Cloth

Distinguished everywhere for its delicate flavour and superior quality. Specially valuable to the nervous and dyspeptic.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists. London, England.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay, Gazette Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co.; 30, Cornhill, E.C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefrares Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.